

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

ATTEMPT ON LORD FRENCH'S LIFE.

SHOTS FIRED FROM PHOENIX PARK.

London, December 19.
The newspapers report that a shot was fired at Lord French at Dublin to-day. It missed the Viceroy, but killed a civilian and wounded a policeman.

Later.
Lord French was motoring from the railway station, where he had arrived from the West of Ireland at one this afternoon when several shots were fired at him from Phoenix Park. Two bullets passed through the Viceroy's motor car. A cyclist policeman escorting the car was hit on the foot.

The military escort promptly returned the fire, killing one of the attackers, who was subsequently found holding a bomb.

London, December 19.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Ian Macpherson said that the outrage on Lord French had occurred between Ashdown Station and Ashdown Park gate. Four bombs were thrown from behind a hedge.

The assailant who was shot has been identified. He was carrying two revolvers.

London, December 19.
The official report of the attack states that one of Lord French's personal attendants was killed. The news caused a consternation in Parliament. Many messages of sympathy have been sent to Viceroy Lodge.

London, December 20.
The King and the Premier have sent messages to Lord French congratulating him on his escape.

A letter from Archbishop Walsh condemning the attack on Lord French was read at all the Masses in Dublin churches to-day.

It says that the attempted assassination calls for a melancholy protest from every patriotic Irishman who hopes to see the present rule of coercive government in Ireland brought to a final close.

CHIEF SECRETARY LEAVES FOR IRELAND.

London, December 20.
The attempt on Lord French's life occurred the very day the Cabinet was meeting to consider the Home Rule proposal which will be outlined by the Premier on December 22nd. It is expected that the outrage will affect the tone of the Premier's speech but not the character of the proposals.

There were consultations after the outrage.
Mr. Macpherson has arranged to leave for Ireland immediately.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS.

London, December 20.
The outrage is condemned in the strongest terms by the papers. With the exception of the *Morning Post*, which calls the Government to let Sinn Féin, which declared war, suffer the consequences of war, the editorials generally hope that the crime will affect the Government's policy.

The *Daily Chronicle* urges the Government, while vigorously repressing terrorism, to go ahead unswervingly with the new Home Rule Bill.

The *Daily Mail* hopes that the crime will not be made an excuse for prolonging the era of repression and deferring the grant of self-government.

The *Times* sees in the monstrous occurrence no sufficient reason to turn aside from the work of Irish settlement, and says that the Premier has a great opportunity for great statesmanship on December 22nd.

The *Daily News*, while reprobating carefully the premeditated crime, declares that it is a challenge to the Government to produce an alternative to coercion.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

London, December 23.
The King's speech at the prorogation of Parliament this afternoon contained, at the outset, a recognition of the new conditions in the changing of the time honoured "My Lords and Gentlemen" to "My Lords and Members of the House of Commons."

The speech opened with the announcement of the signing of the Treaties with Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, adding that in the negotiations the Prime Ministers of all the Dominions and representatives of India took an influential part. He expressed regret that there was no immediate prospect of the establishment of a constitutional government in Russia, which would alone conduce to its permanent prosperity. Referring to the Empire, the speech expressed his keen satisfaction at the Prince of Wales's welcome to Canada and the United States, strengthening the ties uniting the Empire and the relations between the Empire and the United States.

He proceeded:—"The whole Empire mourns the death of General Botha, one of the greatest and wisest of her statesmen. His sagacity and far-sightedness, which made him the trusted leader of the people of the Dominion of South Africa, and which contributed so much to the success of the Allies, won universal recognition at the recent deliberations at Paris." Referring to India, His Majesty announced the sending of the Prince of Wales to India to inaugurate the new Constitution. Dealing with the position of the ex-service men, the speech stated that the King's appeal to the employers for re-absorption of men had received a large response, but more remained to be done. Announcing the Labour legislation passed, the speech expressed confidence that though difficult times had not yet past, the course was set fair towards the renewal of national strength and prosperity. There had been a steady improvement of industrial conditions.

BOLSHEVISM IN THE EAST.

London, December 22.
Much light has been thrown on the wide spread of Bolshevist propaganda, especially in the East, by a correspondent in the *Times*, who says that the Soviet Government has given a subsidy of 5,000,000 roubles gold to the "League for the Liberation of Islam," the object of which is to promote seditious movements by the Moslems against their domination.

The League includes Egyptian, Turkish, Indian, Afghan and Nationalists. It has its headquarters at Moscow and two committees—the "Eastern Central Committee" which supervises organisations in Persia, Trans-Caucasia, Anatolia, Turkestan, and India, and has its headquarters with the forces of the Kamal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, and the "Central Committee" in Berlin, which deals with propaganda in Europe, Egypt and European Turkey, etc.

Bolshevists are also urging the Chinese revolutionaries to overthrow the present Government and are endeavouring to foment a revolution in China.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

IRISH HOME RULE.

SOME HOPEFUL SIGNS.

London, December 23.
The Premier's statement on Home Rule was well received by the House which was pleased with the obvious sincerity and sympathetic tone of the speech. Many members like Sir Edward Carson and his Ulster friends are dubious on details and would like to see the scheme in the form of a printed Bill for close examination before committing themselves to support. There were also signs of hostility on the part of a small minority of English Unionists. The general opinion, however, was that if unity can be maintained in the Cabinet during the discussions which will take place on the various stages of the Bill next session there will be no obstacles of a Parliamentary character which cannot be easily overcome.

In the discussion following Mr. Lloyd George's statement, Mr. Maclean welcomed most warmly the fact that there had been throughout the speech an entire absence of proposals for the further coercion of Ireland though, however, the scheme went not far enough. "We solved the difficulties of South Africa by a broad policy and a similar open-handed policy might solve the Irish problem."

Sir Edward Carson said he was not going to pronounce his opinion on the proposals until he saw them in print. He was not even going to Ulster until two things happened: firstly, to see the Bill in print; and secondly, to be assured by the Prime Minister that he meant to go through with the Bill to the end. The admission of Ulster as a separate unit was, he admitted, a great advance towards a settlement. He appealed to the Government to keep Ulster under the British Parliament or to leave over the question of a separate Parliament for Ulster until the whole devolution question came up for consideration.

Mr. Arthur Henderson described the scheme as a half-hearted and unsatisfactory compromise. He said the Government might have produced a scheme of Dominion Home Rule leaving out the Army and Navy. Col. Wedgwood declared that a plebiscite of the Irish people on the question of whether they wished to secede from the British Empire ought to be taken. He suggested that President Wilson should see the plebiscite carried out in a proper manner.

PRESS COMMENT.

Irish Press comment on Mr. Lloyd George's proposals are discouraging. The *Dublin Evening Telegraph* representing Constitutional Nationalism, says that the scheme is a further contribution to the disorder, on the plea that Ulster must not be coerced.

The *Irish Times*, Unionist, says that three-quarters of the Irish people will reject the Bill, whose principles are equally hateful to Unionists and Nationalists.

BYE-ELECTION RESULT.

COALITION UNIONIST RETURNED.

London, December 23.
The St. Albans bye-election resulted as follows:—
Lieut. Colonel F.E. Fremantle (Coalition Unionist)... 9,621.
Mr. F.W. Brown (Labour)... 8,908.
Mr. Milner Gray (Liberal)... 2,474.
The election was caused by the resignation of Mr. Hillier Carlike.

WAR CRIMINALS.

KAISER'S SON AMONGST THE NUMBER.

Paris, December 22.
An Inter-Allied Commission for drafting the list of names of German war criminals has been sitting in Paris for the last month. The Solicitor-General, Sir Ernest Pollock, is representing Britain. About 1,500 Germans will be arraigned before the Anglo-French and Belgian Military Tribunals. The French Tribunals will sit at Paris and Lille. The list includes one of the ex-Kaisers sons, Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, and a number of Generals.

FIRES ON EX-GERMAN STEAMERS.

London, December 22.
In the House of Commons, Rear Admiral Adair drew attention to the recent destructive fires on ex-German liners, for example the *Boonah*. Sir Auckland Geddes replied that the matter was being investigated. Foul play has been suggested, but it seemed much most probable that the fires in some cases were due to old bunkers not being cleaned out.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Melbourne, December 20.
In the Elections, the Representatives so far elected are 34 Ministerialists, 11 farmers and 30 Labourites.

The new Senate is composed of 23 Ministerialists, seven Labourites and one farmer.

Voting with regard to a referendum on the question of giving the Commonwealth increased legislative powers, and nationalisation of monopolies, resulted negatively in both cases.

YELLOW INVASION AGAINST WESTERN EUROPE.

London, December 22.
The Geneva correspondent of the *Daily Express* says that an intimate friend of Trotsky states that the latter is preparing a great offensive against Poland next Spring, aided by Chinese troops who are being trained at the rate of 8,000 monthly in the Soviet military schools and are well-paid and well-fed.

Trotsky declares that Bolshevism is firmly rooted and is spreading widely in China where he expects a Soviet revolution shortly. He then intends to use a yellow invasion against Western Europe.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

SPEECH BY M. CLEMENCEAU.

Paris, December 23.
In the course of a statement in the Chamber on foreign policy M. Clemenceau said that he did not think that the military guarantees offered by Britain and America to France would again be questioned. He went to London to discuss the Turkish question, and they now seemed to be on the way to evolve a satisfactory agreement as a basis for a preliminary agreement which had already been established. M. Clemenceau declared the atmosphere in England was as friendly towards France as he could have wished. Mr. Lloyd George said:—"Our two countries must keep closer together than ever. (Prolonged applause.) I shared that sentiment. Mr. Lloyd George added that if only we were in agreement there would never again be a war in Europe." M. Clemenceau replied, "Whatever happens you can count not only on me, who am merely a passing factor, but also on the whole of France." (Renewed applause.)

M. Clemenceau continued:—"The Fiume question has been an agonizing one. The Italian Government had undertaken to concede Fiume to the Yugo-Slavs, and upon this pledge the Serbs and Yugo-Slavs relied. But Italy had gone back on her pledges. Italian opinion had become heated and France, Britain and America had been seeking a solution. The latest indications afforded the promise of solution acceptable to all.—(Applause.) M. Clemenceau stated that the questions of Constantinople, Anatolia, Syria, the Balkans and Poland were considered. Mr. Lloyd George and himself, as regards the future of Constantinople and the Straits, were agreed on some points, but on others they were still discussing by M. Berthelot. M. Clemenceau was of opinion when that Mr. Lloyd George came to Paris they would be able to conclude the discussions. As regards Russia he said that they not only would not make peace with Soviet Russia but refused to negotiate therewith. M. Clemenceau scathingly denounced the Bolsheviks as the most abominable, and most barbarous Government that ever existed, and declared that as long as Russia remained in a state of anarchy there could not be assured peace in Europe. Germany was making clandestine efforts to colonise a part of Russia and we must maintain around Russia a wall of barbed wire.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 453 votes to 71.

AMERICA AND THE TREATY.

QUESTION OF RATIFICATION.

Washington, December 21.
In the Senate, Senator Underwood introduced a resolution to appoint a committee of ten Senators to consider ways and means of arriving at a Ratification of the Peace Treaty.

SEPARATE PEACE?

London, December 22.
The *Times* correspondent at Washington states that the Foreign Relations Committee has reported to the Senate on the re-drafted Knox resolution proposing the repeal by a joint Congress resolution whereby America went to war in 1917. The Knox resolution, if adopted, would automatically create an American-German state of peace. It also re-affirms the American policy to adjust disputes by mediation and arbitration and is admittedly intended to reap the benefits of the Peace Treaty without obligations.

THE ATTEMPT ON LORD FRENCH.

BUSY WORKING AGAIN.

London, December 21.
Lord French was busy working yesterday. He drove in an open carriage in Dublin and attended a charitable entertainment in the afternoon.

The Police hunt for Lord French's assailants has hitherto been unsuccessful, though it is rumoured in Dublin that many persons are detained as suspects. Lord French is not allowing the attempt on his life to interfere with his social engagements. Yesterday he visited a dance in aid of the Irish Police Fund, and also a children's party. He appeared in usual health and entered wholeheartedly into the spirit of the functions. He was heartily cheered.

AN INQUEST STORY.

The evidence at the Crown Counsel inquest, on one of the attackers named Savage, at Dublin, emphasised that the Viceroy's miraculous escape was due chiefly to the fact that he was in the first car and not the second as the attackers evidently thought. The driver of Lord French's car deposed to a heavy report near Kelly's Cross, Detective Halley shouting "We are in for it; drive like the devil." He put on full speed. The second car received the full brunt of the attack, and was riddled with bullets and bombs, only the engine remaining intact. The driver of the third car deposed to firing at a man, who was in the act of pulling a pin from a bomb, killing him instantly. The evidence also disclosed that Savage partook in the 1916 rising and was imprisoned for sometime. The Jury returned a verdict that deceased was shot by the escort and expressed sympathy with his relatives.

WOMEN MAGISTRATES.

SOME INTERESTING APPOINTMENTS.

London, December 23.
In view of the coming into force of the Sex Disqualification Removal Act, whereby women are eligible to act as Magistrates, the Lord Chancellor has selected seven women having a wide acquaintance with the careers of their country women to assist him in making appointments. These seven names are: the Marchioness of Queensberry, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Lady George, Lady de Grey, Lady de Grey, Lady de Grey, Lady de Grey, Lady de Grey.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s.11 1/2d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—fine. Barometer:—30.06. Temperature 2 p.m.:—68. Humidity 2 p.m.:—61.

FOOTBALL.

NAVAL CUP FINAL.

There was a fine crowd on the Club ground on Boxing Day when the final between "Stokers of Ambrose" and "Submarine L.7" was decided. The preliminary rounds had been decided on the Tamar ground, Dockyard, and a keen struggle was anticipated. The cup was presented to the China Submarine Flotilla by the officers in 1913-14 but no contests had been held until this year, the presence of the new submarines making the competition practicable.

The game opened fast and there was much loose kicking at the start. Hilton was prominent for Submarine L.7, but was not given much scope by the opposing defence who tackled resolutely. Submarine L.7 made many good efforts to break through, but lacked finish and during a burst by the Ambrose forwards Downs profited by a faulty clearance of the backs and beat Gadd close in, the interval arriving with Stokers Ambrose leading by one goal to nil.

The second half was very keenly fought out, and good saves were made by both goalies, Harwood particularly being in good form. There was no further scoring although "Downs" almost got through again for the Stokers.

The game was fast but not over skillful and many of the players were responsible for some very slovenly football at times. For the Stokers, Downs was clever forward, and Hannaford, Bath and Harwood were good in the back division, whilst L.7, were well served by Gadd, Woodroffe, Sergeant, Hilton and Pass.

At the conclusion of the game, the cup was presented to the winning team by Commander Talbot, D.S.O., H.M.S. "Ambrose," who congratulated both teams on their display. The receipts of the stand and a collection taken on behalf of Devastated France Fund realised ninety dollars.

Mr. Black was in charge of the game.

KOWLOON V. SOUTH CHINA "B." Kowloon found South China "B" very stubborn opponents on Friday afternoon, for although they fielded a full side, South China set up an exceptionally hard fight and to the interval nothing was scored.

In the second half Taylor did the trick and secured the points with an opportunistic goal.

Kowloon were much the superior team on the run of play, but the shooting was of a holiday order. Mr. Skinner was in charge of the game.

QUIZ.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches will take place at Happy Valley this afternoon:—

Civilians v. Services at 2 p.m.
International Match—England v. Scotland at 4 p.m.

His Excellency the Governor Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G., has kindly consented to kick off at the 4 p.m. match.

His Excellency Major Gen. F. Ventris, C.B., has signified his intention of being present at the International Match.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 7.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—7.15 p.m.

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DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.
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FOR SALE.—A well built six-roomed European house on Conduit Road, prominent position with garden; site area 10,500 feet. Further particulars on application to Box 294 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—Billiard Table, 9 ft. by 5 ft., trestle legs and levelling screws, suitable for ship. Apply Wardroom, H. M. S. "Ambrose."

FOR HIRE.

FOR HIRE.—For the Xmas and New Year Holidays the DRAGON MOTOR CO. has added a number of new cars to their service. Orders booked in advance. Tel. 487.

TO BE LET.

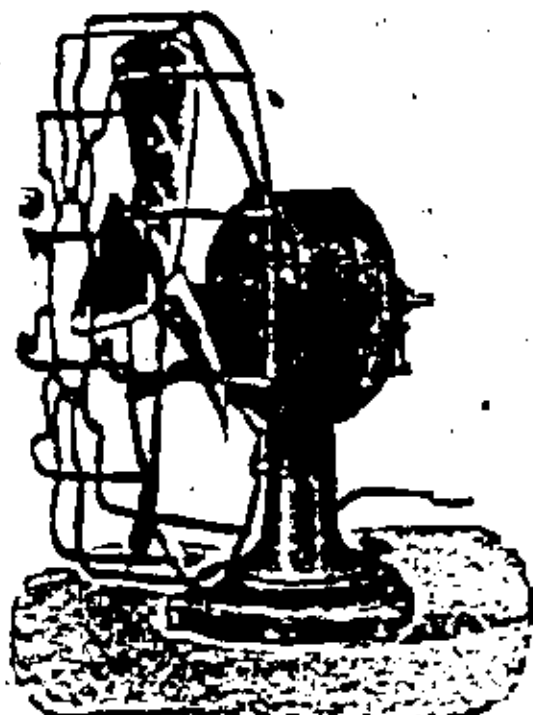
TO BE LET.—A Vacant Plot of Land, in Praya East. Apply to The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.

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PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

**A "DRY" VOTE VICTORY
IN ONTARIO.**

Papers to hand from Canada
confirm Dr. McGillivray's fore-
cast at the meeting of the W. C.
T. U. some weeks ago. The
result of the referendum in
Ontario is a triumph for the
"drys" even in the cities where
the "wets" have their strong-
holds. From 62 to 70 per cent.
voted "no" on all four questions
submitted to the people.

The following are the figures:—
Question one—Are you in fa-
vour of the repeal of the Ontario
Temperance Act?
Yes, 233,874; No, 508,809. Ma-
jority, 234,935. Percentage of
"drys," 70.

Question two—Are you in
favour of the sale of light beer
containing not more than two and
fifty-one one hundredths per cent.
alcohol, weight measure, through
Government agencies?
Yes, 245,802; No, 479,511.
Majority, 233,709. Percentage, 67.

Question three—Are you in
favour of the sale of light beer
containing not more than two and
fifty-one one hundredths per cent.
alcohol, weight measure, in
standard hotels in local mun-
icipalities that by a majority vote
favour such sale?
Yes, 235,192; No, 493,887.
Majority, 238,695. Percentage, 63.

Question four—Are you in
favour of the sale of spirituous,
and malt liquors through Govern-
ment agencies?
Yes, 277,580; No, 453,245.
Majority, 175,665. Percentage, 62.

The official figures show that
Ontario remains dry by more
than a two to one vote of the
people and that Toronto voted
"no" on all four questions.

The returns indicate that the
fourth question was the stumbling
block for many who would other-
wise have given a straight four
"No" mandate to the coming
legislature to do away with liquor.

All double as to the dryness of
the vote in Toronto was dispelled
when the official figures of the
entire city (with the exception of
a few sub-divisions) were given
out as follows:

Question 1.—Yes, 79,281; No,
106,183.

Question 2.—Yes, 87,333; No,
97,202.

Question 3.—Yes, 83,609; No,
100,101.

Question 4.—Yes, 91,173; No,
93,465.

Ottawa voted dry on all ques-
tions, Ottawa east gave a majority
for the "wets," but this was over-
come in Ottawa west.

Hamilton also gave a majority
against the repeal of the Ontario
Temperance Act.

Prohibition carried all four
questions:—In Brockville and
throughout Leeds county, ques-
tion one being carried by a
majority of 8,090, question two by
7,492, question three by 8,070,
and question four by 6,176. Total vote
polled was 15,642.

Winnipeg prohibitionists are
jubilant over the overwhelming
victory for temperance in Ontario,
and assert that the vote in the
eastern province foreshadows the
result of a referendum on the
liquor question in Manitoba.

It was the first chance an
English-speaking province has
had to vote on the question of
mild alcoholic beverages," said
Rev. D. B. Harkness, secretary of
the Social Service Council of
Manitoba, "and the result clearly
shows their attitude. I am
certain that the result in Ontario
is a clear indication of what will
happen in every other province
in Canada when the question is
put to a vote of the people."

GENERAL NEWS.

QUEUES FOR POUNDS OF COAL.
The coal famine in Paris is so
severe that all the coal merchants
have closed their doors "until
further notice," and coal tickets
are so much waste paper. A
hundredweight of coal was seen to
be carried into a coal merchant's
premises (says Reuter), and im-
mediately a long queue of people
formed up in the hope that it
might be distributed a few pounds
at a time. This has in fact, been
done in several of the poorer
quarters.

MINIMUM OF £3 17s. A WEEK.
Sydney.—The minimum wage
decided upon by the New South
Wales Board of Trade of £3 17s.
a week for all male adults comes
into operation to-morrow. Mr.
Hughes, speaking at Brisbane in
reference to this measure, said it
was an impossibility to have in-
dustrial stability without in-
dustrial justice. It was not high
wages which crippled industry,
but bad methods and unregulated
operations. Mr. Hughes was
heard to say for the first time
that a man should not be allowed
to work for less than £3 17s.

NOTICES.

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LAGER BEER.**

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order to do so are offering them
for **3 DAYS ONLY** at **HALF
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WINES AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

Case No. 1—\$22. Case No. 2—\$28. Case No. 3—\$32.

3 Bot. St. Emilion Claret.	1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.	1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
2 "Dooro Port.	2 "St. Estienne Claret.	1 "Very Pale Dry Sherry.
2 "Light Dry Sherry.	1 "Light Dry Sherry.	1 "D. Port.
2 "Cie.	1 "Old Tawny Port.	1 "Extrale Port.
1 "Brandy, Superior Pale.	1 "Madeira.	2 "St. Julien Claret.
1 "E" Whisky.	1 "Brandy, Superior Pale.	1 "E" Brown Brandy.
1 "Spey Royal Whisky.	1 "E" Whisky.	1 "Cie Dry.
	1 "Devon's White Label Whisky.	1 "E" Whisky.
	1 "Spey Royal Whisky.	1 "Devon's White Label Whisky.
	1 "Cie.	1 "Spey Royal Whisky.
	1 "Orange Brandy, M. B. R.	1 "Apricot Brandy, M. B. R.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

DEATH.

MEAD.—At Shanghai, on 26th December, James Henry Moore Mead, the dearly beloved husband of Annie Mead and younger son of Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Mead of Sandy, Bedford. Aged 39. (By cable.)

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1919.

FREE TRADE OR TARIFF REFORM?

The Coalition Government, in its anxiety to change the fiscal policy of the country, has evidently somewhat overstepped itself. During the war, the import of many articles into the United Kingdom was prohibited, but this was done in due and regular order either by Proclamations under the Defence of the Realm Act or by Orders-in-Council. The war-time restrictions were removed as from September 1st last, except as regards materials for what the Government has described as "key industries," and these, apparently, have been shut out by bringing them under the Customs Consolidation Act which empowers the prohibition of importation of arms, ammunition "or any other goods." A Manchester firm which had a consignment of acid seized under this Act tested the legality of the procedure, and the decision has been given against the Government by Mr. Justice Sankey, who holds that the words quoted deal only with goods of the same class as those mentioned, and that the Government is not empowered to prohibit certain imports of ordinary peace-time trade. On an appeal by the Government, the matter will now be dealt with by the House of Lords, but meanwhile the Customs has been instructed to allow the importation of all articles affected.

With the legal aspect of the subject we are not concerned; that will be dealt with in the proper place, and on it will depend whether the Government will have to indemnify those whose goods have been seized on importation. "We can well understand that the Free Traders are jubilant over the decision, for they have strongly resented the bringing about of a change in the country's fiscal policy by means of the embargo system. The Government is apparently going to bring the whole matter within the purview of the House of Commons by means of legislation, thereby regularising the procedure and allowing the elected representatives of the people to express their opinions on a matter which is of the utmost moment. But, on an issue of such magnitude, the fairer method, to our way of thinking, would have been for the Government to go to the country on the plain question whether Britain's fiscal policy should or should not be changed. It is true that at the last General Election it was known that the Government contemplated measures for dealing with "dumping," but other factors greatly influenced the electorate in sending back the Coalition to a fresh term of office. After all, this question needs to be viewed quite separately. It is one of the highest possible importance, and it is only right and proper that the people should be given the opportunity of saying whether they do or do not want Tariff Reform, which is what the Government's policy amounts to.

We all remember the great fight that took place on this question at the General Election of 1906, when the Liberals were returned by an overwhelming majority, indicating that the time was not ripe for any reversion to Protectionist principles. There was at that period the same ardent advocacy of a system of duties on imports, both for the purposes of raising revenue and for protecting certain industries, as we have been accustomed to hear from the Coalitionists of late. But the country would then have none of it. During the war, the Free Traders assented to the embargo system, because they realised the fact that political expediency was necessary in that time of stress to alleviate the condition of the masses and to serve the interests of the Empire generally. But now that the war has passed, they argue that there should be no surrender of Britain's Free Trade principles. We cannot, of course, overlook the fact that in the interim since 1906 many hitherto stalwart upholders of Free Trade have gone over to the other camp, including Mr. Lloyd George himself, but we are by no means convinced that the country is with these Tariff Reformers. The Government may believe that it has a mandate to change the nation's fiscal policy, but they can best remove all doubt on the point by frankly going to the country. That, after all, would be the more straightforward, honourable and fair way of settling the issue.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

OUR FAMOUS MUSEUM.

There have been a good many jokes cracked about Hongkong's Museum, but those who are responsible for the maintenance of this centre of attraction have so far proved wonderfully impervious to the gibes, insofar as it is to-day still in the disgraceful state it has been for years. But perhaps it is that joking about the place explains why nothing has been done. The whole subject is viewed in a humorous light and no-one takes anybody else seriously. But after all there is a serious side to the matter—anything that is a disgrace to a community ought to be remedied. We recently had the pleasure of a visit from a British naturalist, who is passing through the Colony on a collecting trip and he was certainly serious when he gave us his opinion of what he had seen in the City Hall. He could tell us nothing new as regards the dilapidated appearance of the place, but he lamented the fact that amidst the jumble of ill-assorted specimens there are some very fine ones worthy of a better care. The classification labels, he said, were hopelessly mixed and many of them written in broken English. Lying obscured among almost worthless stuff he had seen quite a number of interesting and valuable specimens, and he thought it was a pity that Hongkong was the home of an indifference that permitted such a state of affairs. But he, himself, could not refrain from a jocular reference. The rhinoceros has lost its tail and the orang-outang its whiskers. We could mention some other things that seem to be a little minus.

THE FATAL SPIRIT.

When one thinks about the City Hall as a whole—the theatre, the library, the museum and the upstairs rooms—it certainly is a marvel that nothing has been done before now to place matters on a more satisfactory footing. During the holiday we were chatting to a well-known visitor from Shanghai, and he was giving us the full benefit of his opinions regarding some of Hongkong's more obvious defects. Having told us that we were all asleep, almost dead, he very cuttingly referred to the City Hall, saying "That place ought to be preserved as an example of what people will put up with." Of course, we couldn't say anything against it for there was nothing to say, but we did feel as though we wanted to shake a little dust off. The City Hall rather symbolises the spirit here, the spirit that anything will do so long as it just manages to avoid the crash that comes with decay. To anyone from a live, flourishing centre like Shanghai, Hongkong must seem something like a city of the dead. One has only to look at our public services to realise it. Content we have been to go on in the same old stodgey way and content we are to tolerate the old-fashioned, worn out methods of years ago. The City Hall was all right when it was built and it will be all right so long as it manages to stand. It does not need a fuller recital to bring home the truth of what the northerner rather maliciously rubbed in. As for ourselves, we can only talk about it, and perhaps everyone is already doing that. But it is always going to be words, just words?

THE CONCEPTION OF EMPIRE.

The Prince of Wales has been very much in the limelight of late. After a wonderful tour of Canada and the United States, he recently returned to England to find a most enthusiastic welcome waiting for him and also a great many compliments on the manner in which he carried out what was, besides a personal tour, an mission of Empire importance. And now he has become even more a personage of public attention by reason of his latest speech in the Mansion House when he gave utterance to his newly-gained conceptions of the British Empire that must, by their nature, gain the support of every section of our great commonwealth of nations. People at home have far too long had the erroneous idea that Britain herself was the British Empire—a country with a number of vast Colonies that had the say of the last word concerning them. It is because of this view that there has been at times a feeling of resentment to the Imperial Parliament by the peoples of the dominions, and if the Prince of Wales' speech can dispel that sense of proprietorship that people at home have for so long felt it will go a great way towards attaining the real consolidation of the Empire—a consolidation based upon mutual

DAY BY DAY.

A FRIEND IS ONE WHO LOVES YOU IN SPITE OF YOUR BRAGGING.

VERY MANY REUTER'S TELEGRAMS HAVE COME TO HAND DURING THE HOLIDAYS. THOSE APPEARING TO-DAY REPRESENT A SELECTION OF THE MORE IMPORTANT CABLES.

Ticket No. 37 won the yacht Flora which was raffled on Christmas Eve.

Miss Eileen Dawn, the advance representative of Edgar Warwick's Vanity Fair Company, has arrived in the Colony. The Company opens a season here on Saturday next.

We hear that P. C. Lavender, who was recently sentenced to a month's imprisonment for insubordination, has been released. He left on the Empress of Russia for Canada. The Government paid his passage.

A Reuter's telegram states that Professor D. C. Florance has resigned the Lectureship of Physics at the Manchester University, on appointment as Professor of Physics to the Hongkong University.

Captain D'Oliveira, Secretary of the China Coast Officers' Guild, left for Shanghai to-day. He will return during the latter part of January in connection with the arbitration proceedings on the local shipping dispute, which, we understand, have been fixed to take place in February. So far, no arbitrators have been appointed.

The Christmas dances held at the Hongkong Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights were eminently successful functions, the attendance last night being especially large. The Misses Woods appeared each night and gave great delight with the singing and clever dancing. On Christmas Eve also there was a dance at Kingsclere, this being very largely attended and greatly enjoyed.

CRICKET.

HOLIDAY MATCHES.

A two-days' match between the Hongkong C. C. and the Garrison opened on the Club ground yesterday under ideal conditions.

The Garrison went first to the wickets and experienced no difficulty with the Club bowling. All but three of the batsmen reached double figures and the innings closed for the substantial total of 282. Lieut. Sutherland was top scorer with a well-played 60, which included ten boundaries. Capt. Davies also showed fine form in his 46, whilst other good scores were made by Major Edwards (38) and Col. Wyncham (29). Of the Club bowlers, Day had the best record, securing four wickets for 33 runs.

The Club did not open too promisingly in responding, though after the fall of the third wicket some bright batting was seen. The innings closed for 166, the best scores being Claxton's 51, Day's 23 and Thurfield's 19. The bowling honours were chiefly shared by Capt. Oliver (3 for 51) and Capt. Davies (4 for 54).

Being 115 in arrears on the first innings, the Club followed on and opened in confident mood. When stumps were drawn, the score stood at 82 for the loss of one wicket. Claxton (41) and A. E. Wood (10) being still undisposed of.

By noon to-day the Club had earned its score to 259 runs of three wickets. Claxton, who was still batting, had over 120 to his credit.

A whole-day match was played yesterday by the second elevens of the H.K.C.C. and the C.R.C. on the latter's ground. The result was a win for the visitors by 33 runs. The Club scored 113 on their first venture, to which the C.R.C. replied with 115. On their second venture, the Club declared at 136 for 8, and succeeded in disposing of the other side for 101.

More than ever has it to be realised that the great Colonies, as we call them, are great independent countries, having a self-contained nationalism that will permit of no interference from any source whatever. Assuredly they are parts of the British Empire, but they are independent nations first.

1894.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending December 27, 1894.)

THE DOLLAR.—December 20th.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to-day is 2s. 0-3/8d.

A DASTARDLY ATTEMPT.—December 20th.—Last night a dastardly attempt was made to burn down the Magistracy and Police Court. When the offices were opened this morning, the place was found strewn with kerosene oil and partially burned. It appeared evident that an incendiary had deliberately attempted to set fire to the Magistracy, possibly with a view to setting fire to the Gaol, which is hard by, and the Barracks. The plan, had however, "missed fire."

THE WILD TOM ATKINS.—Dec. 20th.—Since the Rifle Brigade arrived here, they have been running wild, and complaints from Kowloon as to their behaviour are as plentiful as apples in autumn. When "three sheets in the wind" their conduct is sometimes disgraceful and their "Billingsgate" as shocking as it is plentiful. Some of them refuse to pay ferry and ricksha fares, and even "cadge" at the Hotels. Two of these gents, Privates Brittan and Wilder, had to face the music at the Magistracy this morning though, charged respectively with disorderly conduct and refusing to pay for drinks at the Kowloon Hotel, and trespassing on the premises of Mr. F. W. Watts. Brittan was fined \$6, one dollar being for liquors, while his "pal" Wilder, left the Court \$10 to the bad.

Dec. 22nd.—Monday's issue of the Telegraph will contain a caustic criticism of the outrageous Customs Blockade case. Blame will be attached, in no uncertain manner, to those whose conduct merits severe censure; honour will be done to those to whom honour is due, and the ever-memorable judgement delivered by the full Court yesterday afternoon will be introduced in extenso. This Colony has suffered long enough through the mischievous interference with its trade by the satellites of Sir Robert Hart and the carelessness of certain officials. The time has now arrived for action, the whole truth must be laid bare, and the interests of the ratepayers be efficiently protected at all costs. The burdens of the ratepayers are already sufficiently heavy and should not be increased without a sufficient *quid pro quo*. In this world we have to give and take but the Customs have a happy knack of taking and never giving anything.

DEATH OF J. H. MEAD.

SUCCUMBS IN SHANGHAI.

Hongkong sportsmen have learned with much surprise and the deepest regret of the death in Shanghai of Mr. J. H. Mead of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, which took place yesterday morning. A cable conveying the sad news arrived in the Colony yesterday. The deceased, who was 39 years of age, had for very many years been employed in the Hongkong branch of the firm named, and he left a couple of months or so ago for Shanghai to take the place temporarily of an assistant who had been appointed to take charge of the new branch at Hankow. He was shortly due to return to Hongkong, and the news of his death has come as a great shock to his numerous friends, who feel the utmost sympathy for his young widow and one child.

The late Mr. Mead was most prominently associated with the sporting life of the Colony, being, in the early days of his residence in Hongkong, an all-round athlete of considerable prowess. He was a sprinter of no mean ability, a good cricketer, an enthusiastic footballer and a keen tennis and golfer. He was one of the most prominent members of the Kowloon Cricket Club, of which he had acted as Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, whilst he was at one time cricket captain. Out of respect to his memory, sporting fixtures arranged by the K. C. C. for to-day and to-morrow have been cancelled.

The deceased, who had been East about fifteen years, was of a bright and cheery disposition, and was extremely well-liked by all who knew him. We understand that his body will, probably be brought to Hongkong for interment.

XMAS SERVICES.

LARGE ATTENDANCES AT THE CHURCHES.

The Christmas Day services at the various churches in the Colony were fully attended.

At St. John's Cathedral there were celebrations of Holy Communion at 6.45 a.m., 7.45 a.m. (choral) and noon. The Bishop of Victoria was assisted at the 11 a.m. service by the Chaplain of the Cathedral (Rev. H. Copley Moyle), the Rev. L. C. Clark, C.B. Shann, and W. Rogers. The interior of the building presented an unusual appearance with beautiful decorations with many of the following ladies—Mrs. Wakeman, Mrs. Wyndham, Mrs. Timmis, Mrs. Beavis, Mrs. Joseph Taylor, Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Mrs. J. Sleight, Miss Hewitt, Miss Moorhead, Mrs. Thursty Pelham, Mrs. Vining, Mrs. Balloch, Mrs. Stewart, and Mrs. Wells. Mrs. Stabb also contributed to the decorations by the gift of a number of plants.

Occasion was taken to make a collection in aid of the Diocesan School and Orphanage, which amounted to \$415. The Christmas sermon was preached by the Bishop who, having as his text I am come that they may have life and have it to the full" (St. John X. 10), made special mention on the importance of bringing up children so as to really live a robust, healthy life. He dwelt on the harmful effects of over indulgence, and contrasted these with the condition of children who were restricted in the full enjoyment of life by poverty. The existence of child slavery in the Colony, when slavery was supposed to be totally abolished from the British Empire, he characterized as contrary to the spirit of the life of Jesus Christ Whom he termed as the Great Emancipator. This discourse led the Bishop to refer to the collection which would be devoted to the happiness of the dependents of the Diocesan Schools institution, many of whom were Eurasians, the result of the conditions of life out here.

At the service at Union Church, which was well attended, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald delivered a lengthy sermon appropriate to the occasion which had for its text "And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God and saying: Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, goodwill toward men" (Luke 2/13). In the course of his address, the Pastor spoke of the observance of Christmas in the household and the spirit in which it should be kept. He referred to the formation of the League of Nations which, if it were realised, would go a long way towards the realisation of the Christian ideal.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, the new Chaplain (Rev. G. R. Lindsay) preached his first sermon before a large congregation.

At the midnight mass at the Catholic Cathedral, which was of an impressive character, His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni officiated with the assistance of Father Vivat. The orchestra of the Portuguese Philharmonic Society combined in a creditable manner with the organist, Mr. O. Baptista, in the musical part of the service. Following this mass, the general communion was participated in, and many people stayed on for the earlier morning services. Other Masses in the later part of the morning concluded the observance of Christmas at this Cathedral.

The services at St. Joseph's Church on Christmas morning had special significance in the fact that for the first time at this Church it was possible to give full justice to the services of the able choir by the addition of a first-class organ of similar make as that of the Union Church but on a slightly smaller scale. The instrument was heard to great advantage in such beautiful hymns as Ravaniello's celebration of the mass of "St. Joseph's Adeste Fideles." The organ was built by Mr. William C. Blackett, of the firm of Blackett and Hawden, Newcastle-on-Tyne, whose good work in connection with the organ at Union Church will be remembered. He has introduced into the present instrument several improvements, one of which was the elimination of glue from the bellows, which is a great advantage in view of the

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

How often has the saying of Job been quoted, "Behold my desire is that mine adversary had written a book" (remarks *The Book Monthly*). Not long ago a reviewer incautiously used it in his prefatory sentences to a review of some new books. The consequence was that the author of one of those books wrote asking, "Is not the way in which you make the quotation a libel against me?" Surely it must be the first time that legal objection has been taken to the familiar words of the prophet, but you never know of what foolishness people, without a sense of humor, may be guilty.

A Frenchman (says *English*) had a long interview with one of our Foreign Secretaries, during which he expressed himself in admirable English. But, just at the end he said—"I must not cockroach longer on your Lordship's time." After a few more words, as the French visitor was leaving, the Foreign Secretary said very courteously—"You have expressed yourself so excellently throughout, permit me to call your attention to one trifling mistake. We do not say 'Cockroach' on time, we say 'Enoch'." The Frenchman looked puzzled. "But if it is a gentleman?" he said.

Over a wood fire we were discussing Hardy's rural novels. My friend was of opinion that the names given in them to the bucolic characters were too far fetched. It was easy to confuse him by a reference to the county directory, which, as Dickens well knew, is a mine for the novelist at a loss for a name. These, for instance, appear in it: Applearth, Appleyard, Appleford, Pearman, Plumridge, Nutberry Nutbeam, Bitemead, Greenslade, Furse, Smallwood, and Clackentoy. Christian names of an uncommon character often appear. We have a Malachi, Ichabod, and Jason amongst them and to match these we can show Keziah, Agrimony, and Philadelphia.

A lady who had imposed on herself the duty of visiting members of a Scottish regiment in a military hospital, entered the ward with a resolute determination to get on friendly terms by borrowing the accent. "Whaur d'ye come frae, laddie?" she asked pleasantly. "Are ye frae the north and round about Clackmannan and Kinross, or were you raised near Aberdeen, or did you, maybe, fairst see the licht o' day in the bonny, busy town o' Dundee? Are your father and your mither alive? Let me has the address of your people, laddie, and I'll write a wee bit letter by the post this vera night." "Four-five free, B f a l Green Road, E.2," answered the patient in the tones of London. "That's where they've lived all their life, and if you can't write, laddie, a trifle plainer than what you talk, 'eaven 'elp 'em!"

COOK'S RATIONS.

Basing his decision on a judgment delivered 60 years ago, Judge Tobin, at Westminster County Court, held that a cook who had been receiving board-wages was not entitled on dismissal with a month's wages (at the rate of £55 a year) to four additional weeks at 17s. a week for the board-wages she had been receiving. Otherwise, pleaded counsel for the mistress—Mrs. Roberts of Mount-street, Berkeley-square—the servant would be entitled to call every day for a month after her discharge for breakfast, dinner, and supper.

Hot and moist weather experienced here. The instrument is worked by electricity, but an arrangement has been included which permitted it to be worked by hand in the event of the failure of the electric supply. The ability of Mr. Fred Brazz, who presided at the organ at Christmas morning, in bringing out the full powers of the instrument will be remembered with appreciation by those who were present.

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(3 or 6 in box.)

YEE SANG FAT CO.,

Queen's Road, & D'Aguilar Street.
TELEPHONE 1355.CHRISTMAS
FESTIVITIES.

CIVIL SERVICE CELEBRATIONS.

A large number of European children were made very happy yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the annual entertainment and Christmas tree which the members of the Hongkong Civil Service Recreation Club provided at the Club's grounds at Happy Valley. For the occasion a festive appearance was given to the place by the displaying of much bunting, and the services of the fine Band of the Wiltshires were also secured. The attendance included Hon. Mr. Chatham, Hon. Mr. Chatham (the president of the Club), Mrs. Chatham, Mr. C.D. Melbourne, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E.D.C. Wolfe, etc.

The entertainment was given in the form of coconut-shies, swings, hoop-la, sea-saw, etc. which were kept going through the good efforts of various friends, two of whom, Messrs. F. Aslett and W. Ward, deserve special praise, as being responsible for the great amount of fun which they in their capacity of clowns provided for the children. It would, we think, be difficult to imagine how the occasion could have attained the degree of success it had had yesterday without their co-operation.

Great interest was centred in the huge Christmas tree which was set up in the middle of the grounds, laden with a profusion of attractive books and toys which were given away by Mrs. Chatham at the conclusion of the entertainment.

Occasion was also taken for the distribution of the Cups and prizes to the winners in the Club's games of the season. Mrs. Chatham also gracefully performed this part of the function, and at the conclusion of the giving away of the toys she was presented with a beautiful bouquet by a little girl.

A termination was given to the proceedings by the giving of cheers for all those who had concerned themselves in the event.

Following are the prize-winners in the Club's games:

BOWLS.—
Championship Cup.—Winner, F. Bacon, Runner-up, R. Duncan. Pathe Cup.—Winner, F. Bacon. Victoria Cup.—Winner, R. Duncan; 2nd, T. McCormac; 3rd, H. J. Stanley.

Blake Cup.—Winner, R. Duncan, Runner-up, T. McCormac.

Bowls Scratch Pairs.—Winners, E. Leckie and S. E. Alderman. Rink Competition Cup.—Winner, T. McCormac.

TENNIS.—
Championship Cup.—Winner, E. C. Fincher.

and encourage the public to take an interest in its own affairs, tell us that our civic sense needs to be used to be developed, remind us that, as a community we are not essentially very different from our neighbours in Shanghai, who appear to have quite a well developed civic sense, and help us by your championship to be something better than voteless taxpayers, you would be surprised to find the ready response you would have from a considerable section of the community.

Yours etc.

A SUPERIOR
OF CONSTITUTIONAL
REFORM.

Hongkong, Dec. 23, 1919.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS

FOR

HAMS TURKEYS GEESE DUCKS

POULTRY SAUSAGE MEAT

&c &c &c &c

should be sent in as early as possible

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HOTEL MANSIONS.

BREVITY'S.

Lettuce is being grown on a field scale in the Imperial and Salt River valleys of California, fields of from 30 to 40 acres being not extraordinary.

At a recent public sale of personal property held in Pennsylvania, a carpet that had seen 40 years of hard service sold for 90 cents a yard. The original cost was \$1.

The Italian child is never permitted to rub its eyes. If it bursts into tears it is not repressed, but permitted to have the cry out. This, it is claimed, beautifies the eyes and makes them clear, while rubbing the eyes injures them in many ways.

CHILL ON THE LIVER.

is a frequent cause of sickness at this time of year. Therefore keep your liver active, your system clean and your body healthy by the occasional use of



thus avoiding chills and colds, constipation, bilious attacks, sick headaches.

Pinkettes are tiny but thorough, act as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

NOTICES.

CHOICE GIFTS FOR MEN

SHAW'S

THE SELECTION OF MEN'S WEAR OFFERED HAS BEEN VERY CAREFULLY CHOSEN AND GOODS ARE MODERATELY PRICED CONSISTENT WITH THE BEST QUALITY.

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TEL. 692.

SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR.
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To The Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

MUSICAL CRITICISM.

Sir—The person who contributed the criticism of the singers, at the Wesleyan Choir Festival last Sunday, evidently mistook the affair for a musical competition where criticism is invited and expected. Determined that all Hongkong should have the benefit of his opinions he sends an account to the South China Morning Post the China Mail and the Hongkong Telegraph, although the last named paper has obviously toned it down a little. The Hongkong Daily Press has been ignored or else the editor was too good a "sport" to publish it.

Great care is taken to point out all the faults but where in many cases the contributor might have given a little praise he carefully withholds it. For instance, he hardly mentions Miss Brock who possesses a wonderfully rich voice for one so young, and who was a real pleasure to listen to her duet "Love Divine" with Mr. Davis. He finds fault with the tenor in both duets when it was obvious to anyone with ears that that gentleman was suffering from a severe cold, it fact it was plucky of him to sing at all. The duet "So thou livest Thy Divine Petition" by Messrs. Davis and Jones was too slow, says our self-appointed critic. Perhaps he is not aware that this duet is meant to be slow—particularly slow—in most places. It consists largely of Rallentandos and Pauses. I suppose if Stainer had wanted it sung in ragtime he would have written it so. This particular duet was sung at the Cathedral last Good Friday, if I remember right by the same two gentlemen, and the rendering left very little to be desired.

Miss Heall was weak; Miss Hansen's phrasing was faulty; Mr. Jones should have sung something heavier; Mr. Crocker neglected light and shade; Miss Williams requires experience in enunciation and voice production and so on.

Now, Sir, all these ladies and gentlemen were asked to sing by the promoter. The gave their services, attended practices &c. often at considerable inconvenience, to assist in making the evening a success. Is it fair then, to have it published, all over the Colony that they "can't sing for nuts", especially when the critic is unnamed and possibly knows very little of the subject he is writing about. The singers did their best. People did not have to pay three dollars to listen to them. Nobody was forced to go and I venture to say that the congregation as a whole thoroughly enjoyed the music and the sermon provided.

Knowing that they may be subjected to a severe criticism, even when singing in Church or Chapel, it is quite possible that the ladies and gentlemen who took part will not care to sing again in public, and some of them are quite young and possess promising voices.

Criticism at the right time by a person who is entitled by his knowledge to criticize is useful, but I contend that adverse criticism on such occasions as this is quite unnecessary, if not spiteful, especially when the critic is self-appointed and quite possibly inefficient.

Yours etc.
FAIRPLAY.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Sir—It may or may not be perfectly right to call all our J. P.s lethargic. Indeed it will be surprising if in Hongkong a J. P., as such, could be anything else, where, as you point out, his job exists in name only. And when you use the little incident of filling the vacancy on the Licensing Board "as a peg to hang a few comments concerning the lack of real interest in civic life" you certainly administer a nasty rap to those who seek public honour without public service.

But I venture to protest when you use that little incident "as a peg" on which to hang quite unjust and illogical innuendoes concerning Constitutional Reform. In one breath you lament the undevelopment of our civic sense. In another you seek to discredit the one and real constructive movement which strives to give a chance for that sense to develop.

How is it possible, Sir, for the average man to take the slightest interest in public affairs—to have his civic sense developed—if he is not allowed a voice even in electing those who are supposed to represent him on the Legislative Council? Development is the result of use. Disuse spells atrophy.

There are many supporters of Constitutional Reform who would be inclined to agree with you if you said that the programme of the Association is not far-reaching enough and who would not be sorry to see "lethargic J.P.s" lose their privilege of electing a member to the Legislative Council. But are not most reforms dependent on majority support and does not that in itself imply some compromise? It is one thing to suggest that the programme of the Constitutional Reform Association should be more ambitious—quite another, and purely destructive as well as grossly unfair, to make that suggestion an excuse to cast a slur on the motives of those who think with you that interest in public affairs here wants awakening badly.

It is not the least use merely to tell the public: "You have no civic sense. You take no interest in public affairs." That sort of thing acts as a soporific. It induces sleep by suggestion.

Might I respectfully suggest that if you were to come forward

DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME ANY LONGER.

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	Mr. Jass Himself	Fox Trot... Prince's Band.
A 2538	Baby's Prayer at Twilight	Fox Trot E. White Quartette
	Fancy you fancying Fox Trot	Orch. Accop.
A 2387	Over There	One Step... Prince's Band.
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SAILINGS

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
KASHGAR	9,000	2nd Jan.	Marseilles & L'don direct.
DUNERA	5,600	13th Jan.	S'pore, Colombo & Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

ARRATOON A	4,500	27 Dec. noon	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,000	25th Jan.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
EASTERN	4,000	31st Feb.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

DUNERO	6,500	30th Dec.	Shanghai.
SANGOLA	5,000	31st Dec.	Shanghai and Kobe.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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*Monteagle	Jan. 3	Jan. 27
Empress of Japan	Jan. 14	Feb. 4
Empress of Asia	Jan. 22	Feb. 9
Empress of Russia	Mar. 11	Mar. 29
Empress of Japan	Mar. 17	Apr. 7
*Monteagle	Mar. 22	Apr. 15
Empress of Asia	Apr. 8	Apr. 26
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Empress of Japan	May 12	June 2
*Monteagle	May 29	June 22
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 7	July 28
Empress of Asia		

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NITANO MARU ... Friday, 9th Jan., at noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

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TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 4th January.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

WAKAMATSU MARU (Bombay direct) Monday, 5th Jan.

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KAWACHI MARU ... Monday, 29th Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 16th Jan., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Dec., at 11 a.m.

TENSHIN MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Dec.

KEISHIN MARU ... Wednesday, 31st Dec.

EXTRA SERVICES—(Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam Hamburg etc.).

DURBAN MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) Mon., 29th Dec.

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PERIA MARU	9,000	3rd Feb.
KOREA MARU	10,000	23rd Feb.
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Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call to Japan first of charge.

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15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

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S. S. "ARABIAN PRINCE"

will be despatched for New York via Suez Canal about—

8th January.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

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SHIPPING NEWS.

COMPETITION ON THE PACIFIC.

Shipping competition on the Pacific will be considerably augmented by the addition of two large American steamship companies in the trans-Pacific trade. An extensive freight service has been planned between ports in Japan, China, the Straits Settlements, the Philippines, India and America.

A NEW LINE.

In addition to the shipping services operated by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Russian Volunteer Fleet between Tsuruga and Vladivostok, the Towa Kisen Kaisha is operating a line of vessels. Vessels sail from Tsuruga every five days for Vladivostok now.

CANTON SHIPPING.

During 1918 the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Canton was 7,785 vessels of 3,157,845 tons, showing, when compared with 1917, a decrease of 1,816 vessels and 1,175,447 tons. The percentages of the various flags were: 71.4 per cent. British; 25.4 per cent. Chinese; 2.3 per cent. Japanese; 0.6 per cent. Dutch; 0.2 per cent. American; and 0.1 per cent. Norwegian.

A C.N. BOAT RELOADED.

The China Navigation Co.'s s. Tungting, which went ashore at Pitman King Crossing in the Yangtze on November 27 was reloaded on the morning of December 8. The Victoria, one of the tugs which aided in pulling her off the bank, went ashore herself twice and on one occasion canted at such an angle that she nearly turned turtle. The Tungting was rather badly damaged and is now in drydock here.

THE CUNARD LINE.

Since the Armistice great developments have taken place in the activities of the Cunard Line. Many new services have been inaugurated and those which were suspended temporarily during the war have been resumed. No effort is being spared by the large British shipping companies to concentrate all their efforts on retaining for Britain its long held position as the supreme shipping nation of the world.

JAPANESE LAUNCHINGS.

The number of vessels launched in Japan during October was nine with an aggregate tonnage of 48,800 tons. The ships launched ranged between 3,200 tons to 8,000 tons and the building of such large vessels contributed to the tonnage of ships launched in spite of the decrease in number. The number of ships of 1,000 tons and above launched between January and October of this year totalled 102 with an aggregate tonnage of 452,000 tons.

GERMAN TONNAGE.

Of the German tonnage which has been surrendered to the Allies since the Armistice, Great Britain has received nearly 1,100,000 tons. This by no means compensates the country for the amount of tonnage which was lost during the war. A mere million tons of shipping surrendered to Great Britain when over seven million tons has been torpedoed is by no means satisfactory. The cry during the war was a ton-for-a-ton and even if Germany has not the tonnage to thus compensate Britain she should be made to make compensation in some other manner.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

H. M. H. NEMAZEE.

FROM PENANG & SINGAPORE.

The Steamer

"HALVARD"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 30th inst. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

H. M. H. NEMAZEE

Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1919.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers.

To Sail.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	27th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	Taiko Wan	28th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kueichow	29th Dec. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Hulchow	30th Dec. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	30th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Ichang	1st Jan. at noon.

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BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok & a Swatow.

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Hongkong Dec. 27, 1919.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 27th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & Penang	Loongsang	Sat., 27th Dec.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IRISH HOME RULE.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

London, December 22. Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent a Sinn Féin demonstration in the House of Commons to-day, when Mr. Lloyd George outlined the eagerly-awaited Irish proposals of the Government. Strong guards were posted in the public galleries and other parts of the building. The Nationalists were absent.

At the outset the Premier emphasised the fact that his part was as difficult a one as ever confronted a Minister, especially after the discreditable outrage of Friday. (Cheers). The atmosphere was charged with the reek of attempted assassination and was not favourable to the promotion of a measure of reconciliation, but Parliament should not be swept away by its indignation. He paid an eloquent tribute to Viscount French, and expressed appreciation of the fact that the Heads of the Catholic Church had not lost any time in denouncing the outrage.

Dealing with the Government's proposals, Mr. Lloyd George laid stress on the fact that no proposals acceptable to British opinion stood any chance of acceptance in the present position of Irish affairs. The Government's plan was based on a recognition of three fundamental facts—first, the impossibility of severing Ireland from the United Kingdom; second, the opposition of Nationalist Ireland despite the fact that Ireland was never so prosperous as now; and third, the opposition of the North-East to Irish rule. Subject to those three conditions the Government proposed that self-government be conferred on the whole of Ireland through the establishment of two Legislatures, one of which would be the Parliament of Southern Ireland, and the other the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

Four alternative proposals were discussed regarding areas—first, that Ulster form one unit and the other three provinces another unit; second, that there be County option; third, that the six north-eastern counties form one unit. All these contained the objection regarding the division of the population. The fourth suggestion was to ascertain the homogenous North-eastern section and constitute it a separate area, eliminating, where practicable, the Catholic communities whilst including the Protestant communities in the coterminous counties in order to produce an area as homogenous as possible under the circumstances.

It was further proposed to constitute a Council of Ireland, consisting of representatives of both legislatures and serving as a link between the two sections of Ireland, whereby a joint administration of common services could be arranged.

The Irish Legislatures would have complete discretion regarding the powers to be conferred upon the Council and the services jointly controlled. The Irish Legislatures would also have full constituent powers, without further reference to the Imperial Parliament, to create a single Irish legislature if both sections desired it. Thus it would rest with the Irish people themselves to determine whether they wanted union. As a greater inducement, additional taxing powers would be handed over to the Irish Parliament as soon as unity was accomplished.

Ireland's representation at Westminster would be reduced to forty.

Certain powers would be reserved to the Imperial Parliament, including those of the Crown, the right to make peace or war, the conduct of Foreign Affairs, the Army, Navy, Defence, Treason, Trade outside Ireland, Navigation (including merchant shipping, wireless and cables), coinage, trade-marks, and light-houses, and also the higher Judiciary, pending agreement between the two Legislatures regarding the method of appointments.

The powers of the Parliaments would be very considerable. They would have full control of Education, Local Government, Land, Agriculture, Roads, Bridges, Transportation (including railways and canals), Old-Age pensions, Insurance, Municipal affairs, the local Judiciary, Hospitals, Labour legislation, Licensing, all the machinery for the maintenance of law and order except the higher Judiciary, the Army and Navy.

It was not proposed to retain control of the Police in imperial hands beyond three years, while security would be given to all members of the Police Force and the Civil Service. The Post Office would not be transferred until both parts in Ireland united in asking for the change. There would also be clauses for the protection of minorities.

Dealing with the question of finance, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the absence of any provision in the 1914 Bill for a contribution towards the maintenance of the Empire was a supreme injustice to the tax-payer in Great Britain.

The Government proposed to give the Irish Governments the whole advantage of those taxes which were raised in Ireland in excess of a fair contribution to the Imperial services. Thus, the revenue of Ireland in 1918 being £41,438,000 and the expenditure £23,500,000, there would therefore be a contribution of £18,000,000 towards Imperial expenditure, which included war pensions. Each Parliament would be granted £1,000,000 to cover its initial expenditure, while the proceeds of land annuities would also be handed over as a free gift to Ireland, totalling £3,000,000.

The two Parliaments would have the taxation powers of the American States.

Income-tax, Super-tax, Excess Profits-tax, Customs and Excise would be collected Imperially, but when Ireland was united the Imperial Parliament could consider whether the Customs should be handed over.

In conclusion the Prime Minister pleaded for the closing of the chapter of mistakes, follies, and crimes on both sides. The question now was not who was blameworthy but how to set matters right. It was most important for both countries to realise thoroughly the limitations of acceptance. Unless Ireland had real control of her purely domestic affairs it would be idle to proceed. "On the other hand," said the Prime Minister, speaking deliberately and with the utmost emphasis—"Britain cannot accept separation." (Lord cheers). The men who thought that Britain could be compelled by force to concede anything unjust to her own people or fatal to her own life and security could not have read the story of the last five years. (Cheers). This was not a time when anyone would suspect Britain of conceding from weakness. Would anyone taunt the land which destroyed the greatest military Empire in the world largely by its own power that it was simply quailing before a band of wretched assassins? (Cheers).

The world would know that Britain was entering upon this scheme prompted by a deep sense of justice, which had sustained the land through these last years of sacrifice. (Loud cheers).

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

London, December 22.

The London papers publish further editorials on the position in Ireland.

The *Daily Mail* suggests that a large reward be offered for the discovery of the miscreants and points out that the reward of £10,000 offered in the case of the murders of Burks and Cavendish resulted in the murderers being caught and hanged.

The *Daily Chronicle* expects that Mr. Lloyd George's statement to-day on the Government's Irish Home Rule proposals will be broad, fair and dispassionate, and, although it will not be favourably received by Irish Extremists, the Government must make up its mind to persevere with it.

The *Daily News* says that the Premier should make it clear beyond doubt that the Government at last is in earnest about doing something to end the rule of the jack-boot in Ireland.

The *Times* says that Mr. Lloyd George cannot hope for anything approximating national support if he attempts to justify the administration of the Irish executive. The new principle of Irish Government must be stated and accompanied by a binding assurance of a firm purpose to put the principle into effect. To-day will decide whether the Government will meet the great obligation or will admit its failure and proclaim the bankruptcy of British statesmanship.

NO IRISH REPUBLIC.

London, December 20.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Liverpool last night, after declaring that the Coalition was never more homogeneous and the talk of a general election was nonsense, said, amid tremendous cheering, that the Government would not allow an Irish Republic to be established. The attempt on the life of Lord French was significant, and was indicative of the spirit in which a certain section of Ireland was going to welcome the Government's honest attempt to deal with the subject on December 22nd. Such attempts would never move the British people to grant self-determination.

DUBLIN NEWSPAPER OFFICE WRECKED.

London, December 22.

Fifty armed raiders entered the Dublin offices of the *Irish Independent* and smashed every printing machine with crowbars after holding up the editorial staff with revolvers. No arrests have been made.

KING GEORGE ON THE KAISER.

"WELL PUNISHED FOR WHAT HE DID."

Rev. Archibald Forder, an English missionary, who suffered bitter persecution at the hands of the Turks in Palestine for four years during the war, recently returned from the Holy Land.

He has many frightful tales to tell of Turkish misrule in Palestine, of the horrors of prison life in Jerusalem and Damascus, and of the cruelties of officials, who were even callous enough to confiscate the money allowed for the burial of British soldiers, and to cast the bodies of these brave men to the dogs.

Mr. Forder was received at Buckingham Palace by the King, who, on hearing of the terrible ordeals to which he had been subjected, was moved to indignation.

"The King received me very kindly," said Mr. Forder to the *Daily Chronicle* representative, "and when I was telling my story he constantly broke in with exclamations expressing his disgust at the treatment I had experienced."

"I told him how my wife and children were separated from me, and how my wife subsequently died owing to the bad treatment she received from the Turks while I was in prison."

"He asked me if I was going out again to resume my work in Palestine. I said I was, and he remarked, 'Well, you will have a better time, because we are going to develop the country and look after the people well.'"

"I showed the King a Damascus newspaper, printed in Arabic and containing an article about himself. I had a translation with me, which the King read."

"His Majesty laughed heartily at the imaginative story given of himself, running into a cellar in Edgewood-road to escape from Zeppelin bombs and calling to the Queen to help him out of his trouble. He said he did not think he was so popular with the Turks as to be written about in their newspapers."

"I also told the King that the Germans had been instrumental in stirring up the Turks against me. He said—"

"Oh, the Germans are finished now. See what has happened to the Kaiser. He has had to run away from his own people and his own country and seek refuge in a neutral country. He is well punished for what he did."

Mr. Forder bears visible traces of his hardships and captivity in Palestine. Five years ago he was a strong and athletic man, but although it is over a year since he was rescued, when the Australians entered Damascus, he is now but a shadow of his former self, and his right arm and side have been rendered almost useless owing to the damp state of the cells in which he was confined.

WOMAN LEADS WITH BURGLAR.

SEES BEDROOM SEARCHED AND JEWELS STOLEN.

Overawed by an armed Luton burglar who entered her room when she was in bed, Mrs. Mabel Coomer besought the intruder to go away, but he did not do so until he had searched the room.

A sequel was heard at the local police court recently when Henry John Day and Gustavus Streeton were charged with burglary.

Mrs. Coomer, who belongs to Heaton Moor, Stockport, said she was staying with her father, Mr. George Warren, J.P., at London-road, Luton. She had retired to her room and was asleep when she was awakened by the switching on of the electric light.

She was confronted by an armed man, who said: "Lie still, and it will be all right." She did not scream because her mother and father were sleeping in a room near, and both were unwell.

The intruder went to the dressing table and took some jewellery from it, after which he asked her where her other jewellery was. She answered "In the bank," whereupon he went to the door and held a whispered consultation with someone in the corridor.

Afterwards he returned, and asked where her money was. He turned out the drawers of the dressing table, and said all he could find was half a crown. She said, "Take it, and for God's sake go."

Thereupon he opened a cardboard box, and took out a long string of pearls which he counted before he put them in his pocket. She asked him to leave a pendant, as it was a present for her little boy; but he replied, "I have been fighting for my King and country, and now I'm going to get something." Then he held another consultation with his accomplice, and, returning, asked her to promise not to give the alarm if he went quietly.

She agreed, and he asked her if there were any more big houses about. She said, "Yes, several; but do get out of here."

With that he turned out the light, closed the door, and went out. When she told her father what had happened they found the front door open and the telephone wires cut.

She had identified Day from among six others as the man who had entered her bedroom.

Detective-sergeant Bacon said that Day was arrested on another charge of burglary a fortnight ago. He then implicated Streeton, and said that the latter had wanted to tie up Mrs. Coomer, but he would not consent, as he had given his word of honour.

Both men were committed to the assizes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL
FAREWELL VISIT OF THE FAVOURITES.
EDGAR WARWICK
Presents the
NEW REVUSICAL-COMEDY COMPANY
in

VANITY FAIR

Saturday, 3rd January, and on
Thursday 8th, Friday 9th & Saturday 10th January,
at 9.15 p.m.

Full of "Pep" from start to finish.
NEW and Original PROSCENES.
NEW and Novel SCENERY.
NEW additional ARTISTES.
NEW attractive REPERTOIRE.

BRIGHT! BREEZY!! BEWITCHING!!!
AN ENTIRELY NEW "EDITION" EACH NIGHT.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

TO OUR FRIENDS & PATRONS

The Compliments of the Season.

J. ULMANN & CO.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA BORNEO CO., LTD.

Shareholders are reminded of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company which will be held at the offices of Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co., St. George's Building Hongkong on Monday next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th December, 1919.

NOTICE.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

From and after January 1, 1920, the Offices of the above Company will be located at "Marine House" 15 Queen's Road Central, First Floor, (above Calbeck Macgregor's).

F. M. WELLER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1919.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

A Ball will be held on the evening of the 1st, of January, 1920, commencing at 9.15 p.m.

Tickets including Buffet Supper can be obtained at the Hongkong Hotel Main Office at \$3. per head.

Dinner will not be served at the Repulse Bay Hotel on the opening night.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"BENLAWAS"

From ANTWERP MIDDLESBO, LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godowns Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd Jan., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 10th Jan., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd Jan., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th December, 1919.

NOTICE.

IMPORT & EXPORTS OFFICE

The Imports & Exports Department will not be open on Sunday mornings for the issue of Import & Export permits after December 28th, 1919.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1919.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GAS.

On and from the 1st January 1920 the price of Gas will be reduced from \$2.80 to \$2.50 per 1000 cubic feet.

GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.

Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company, Limited on Wednesday 14th January 1920 at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday 1st January to Wednesday 14th January 1920 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER
Secretary to the

Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.

General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1919.

HONGKONG HOTEL

NEW YEAR.

Dinner Dances will be held on New Year's Eve, Wednesday, 31st December.

Special Table d'Hôte Menus will be provided in the GRILL ROOM at \$3.50 per head, or in the MAIN DINING ROOM at \$2.50 per head.

Patrons are advised to book early as accommodation is limited. All tables previously engaged and not cancelled by mid-day on the day to which such reservation applies will be charged for, whether occupied or not.

Bookings may be made at the HOTEL MAIN OFFICE.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road, C.N. Bank's Branch: Panoff Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME. Prudence is important in all things. This applies to your own finances. The best way of providing for the future, freely, is by

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH US. \$1 to start. SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

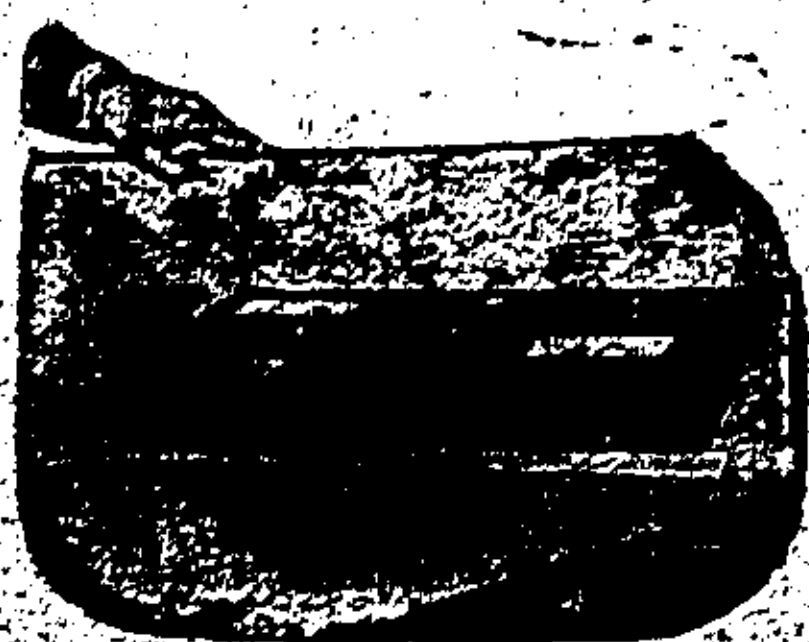
BAKER'S MAN HELD UP.

A baker's roundsman named James Buckmaster was delivering bread in Park-road, Chiswick, when he was attacked by two men, who, after clutching him by the throat, presented a revolver and took about 30s. from his money bag. One of the assailants was aged about 22, about 5ft. 5in. high, complexion fresh, hair and moustache dark, of medium build, dressed in dark jacket. The second man is described as being about 22 years of age, height about 5ft. 5in., hair and moustache dark, and dressed in khaki uniform. This man, it is stated, can be identified.

MUSTARD & CO.

THE CHICAGO

A HANDY VISIBLE FILE



GLASS DESK P. D.

BSC UTILITY DUST-PROOF

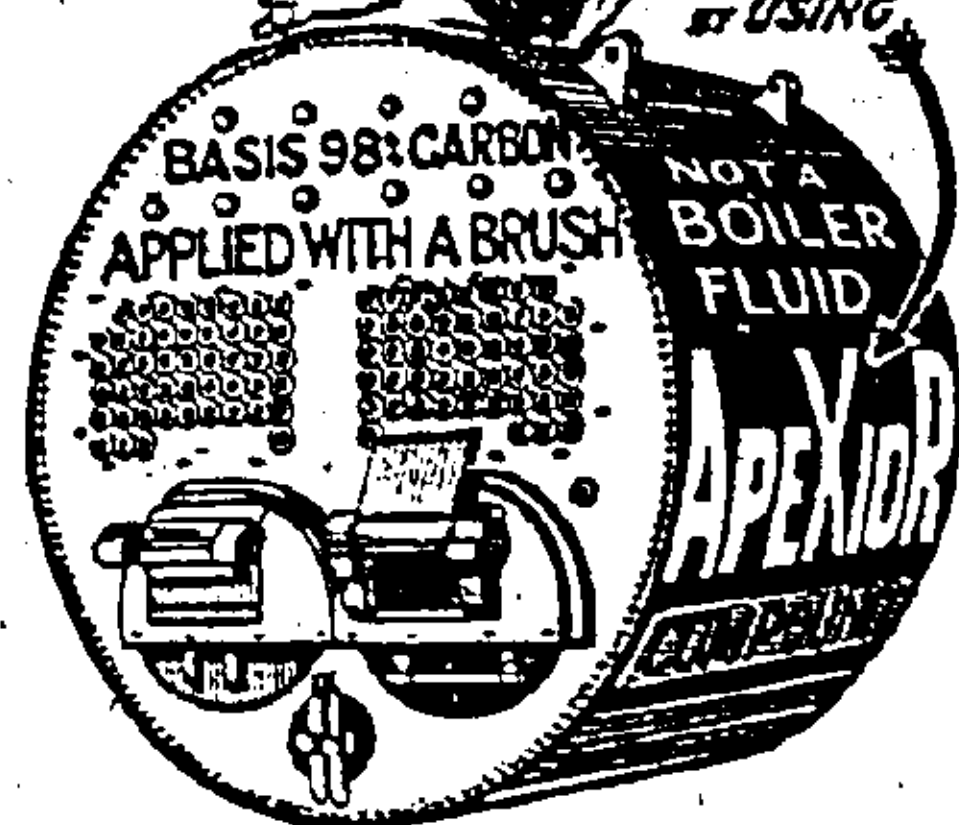
TEL. NO. 1186

NOTICES.

APEXIOR

Absolutely
Stops and Prevents Corrosive Pitting
and the Adhesion of Hard Scale.

YOU CAN LAUGH AT BOILER TROUBLES BY USING



No Heat Retardation. No Zinc Plates needed in Boilers treated with this compound!!

The only known Efficient Preventative of Corrosion in Marine Steam Turbines.

In use by the—
BRITISH, U.S.A., FRENCH, ITALIAN, JAPANESE
ARGENTINE AND CHILIAN NAVIES.

Also—
Cunard, Orient, Allan, C.P.R., Johnston, Atlantic Transport, Union
Castle, Elder Dempster, Commonwealth and Dominion, Anglo-
American Oil Co., Hudson Bay Co., Pacific Steam Navigation
Company, Lampert & Holt, Knight, Leyland, Brocklebank, John Cookerill,
Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and practically all important Steam-
ship Companies.

Agents for Hongkong & South China

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS COMPANY,
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

EVERY DROP OF



Brandy is unequalled as a pleasant wholesome stimulating
Tonic. It is aged in wood for years before being bottled.

Obtainable Everywhere,
Sole Agents,

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

16, Queen's Road, Central
HONGKONG.

M. Y. SAN & Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of "Bee Brand"
Biscuits & Candies



HEAD OFFICE—Nos. 92-100 Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
FACTORY—Nos. 141-145 Wanchai Road, Hongkong.
BRANCHES, Manila, Singapore, Shanghai & Canton, China.

TELEGRAMS.

THE EX-KAISER'S TRIAL.

Paris, December 20th.
It is reported from Basle that the Kaiser has finally agreed to accept trial by the Allies subject to reservations regarding the place, time, and defence by German experts and lawyers. If the Allies accept these terms, the Kaiser will not be tried for at least two months. In the meantime, the Crown Prince treats the matter as a joke, declaring he will never appear before a Court of Justice.

Brussels, December 22nd.
Le Soir learns from an authoritative source that the Dutch Government several weeks ago informed the Allies that they would not consent to hand over the ex-Kaiser on the ground of right of asylum.

ECONOMIC CRISIS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

London, December 22nd.
In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Bryce, Lord Curzon said that there undoubtedly was an economic crisis in Central Europe. The position in Vienna was very serious. The only solution was the organisation of a large credit for food, raw materials, and export of manufactures from countries receiving credit. Forty million dollars was required for raw materials, and hundred million dollars for coal and food until the next harvest in September. Lord Curzon emphasised that no great scheme was possible without the co-operation of the United States.

WAR PRISONERS.

Copenhagen, December 18th.
The O'Grady-Litvinoff negotiations for the exchange of war prisoners have been broken off.
Copenhagen, December 20th.
As a result of an interview, the negotiations are being resumed immediately.

Copenhagen, December 19th.
Mr. O'Grady, interviewed, stated that he offered M. Litvinoff fair concessions but M. Litvinoff turned them down without consideration and dictated impossible terms, including the repatriation of Russian prisoners in countries outside the British jurisdiction.

SIR JOHN ALCOCK DEAD.

London, December 19th.
Lloyd's correspondent at Rouen states that Capt. Sir John Alcock, who flew across the Atlantic very recently with Lieut. Brown on the R. 34, has died as the result of injuries received in an accident. His machine came down with a crash at Cottevrand.

Later.
Capt. Sir John Alcock's death was due to one of the wings of his machine touching unsuspected ground during a thick fog.

ESTHONIA'S TERMS.

Helsingfors, December 19th.
It is reported that Esthonia has replied to the Allies' Note agreeing to return the arms to Yudenitch's army and join in the attack on Petrograd if the Allies and Admiral Kolchak recognise Esthonia's independence.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN BERLIN.

London, December 20th.
Lor Kilmarnock has been appointed British representative at Berlin.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

London, December 19th.
The House of Commons unanimously passed a Bill increasing the old-age pension to 10s. a week.

TELEGRAMS.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

London, December 22nd.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Grant Morden, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the failure of the United States to ratify the Peace Treaty would not delay the establishment of the Reparations Commission. He understood that the Commission was prepared to begin work as soon as the ratifications were deposited. Much preliminary work had already been done. The Commission itself would determine the order in which the claims would be dealt. The Government was at present consulting the Governments of the Dominions and India in regard to the principles on which the claims of the British Empire should be made and the preferring of these to the Commission.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN.

London, December 19th.
Sir Robert Borden is retaining the Premiership, but will take a holiday.

NEW AIR APPOINTMENT.

London, December 22nd.
Major G. C. Tryon has been appointed Under Secretary of State for the Air in succession to General Seely.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

London, December 22nd.
The Lord Mayor presided at a meeting at Mansion House when an Executive Committee was appointed to obtain funds for the proposed Antarctic Expedition.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

London, December 19th.
The newspapers re-echo the enthusiasm with which the Prince of Wales' speech was received by the hearers. The speech is compared with the King's famous "Wake Up, England" speech. The Times concludes its eulogy of the Prince's keen sympathy and understanding of the viewpoint of the Dominions with the hope that his devotion to duty will not outrun his discretion, and says that the triumph in Canada and America was not gained without personal cost, and the interval before the Australian tour should be spent, in the fullest measure, in rest and recruitment of spirits.

A SHIPPING DISASTER.

Halifax, December 19th.
Wireless reports have been received that 43 of the crew of the British steamer Manxman were drowned when that vessel foundered in mid-Atlantic on December 17th. The remainder of the crew have been rescued.

BRITISH TROOPS IN ITALY.

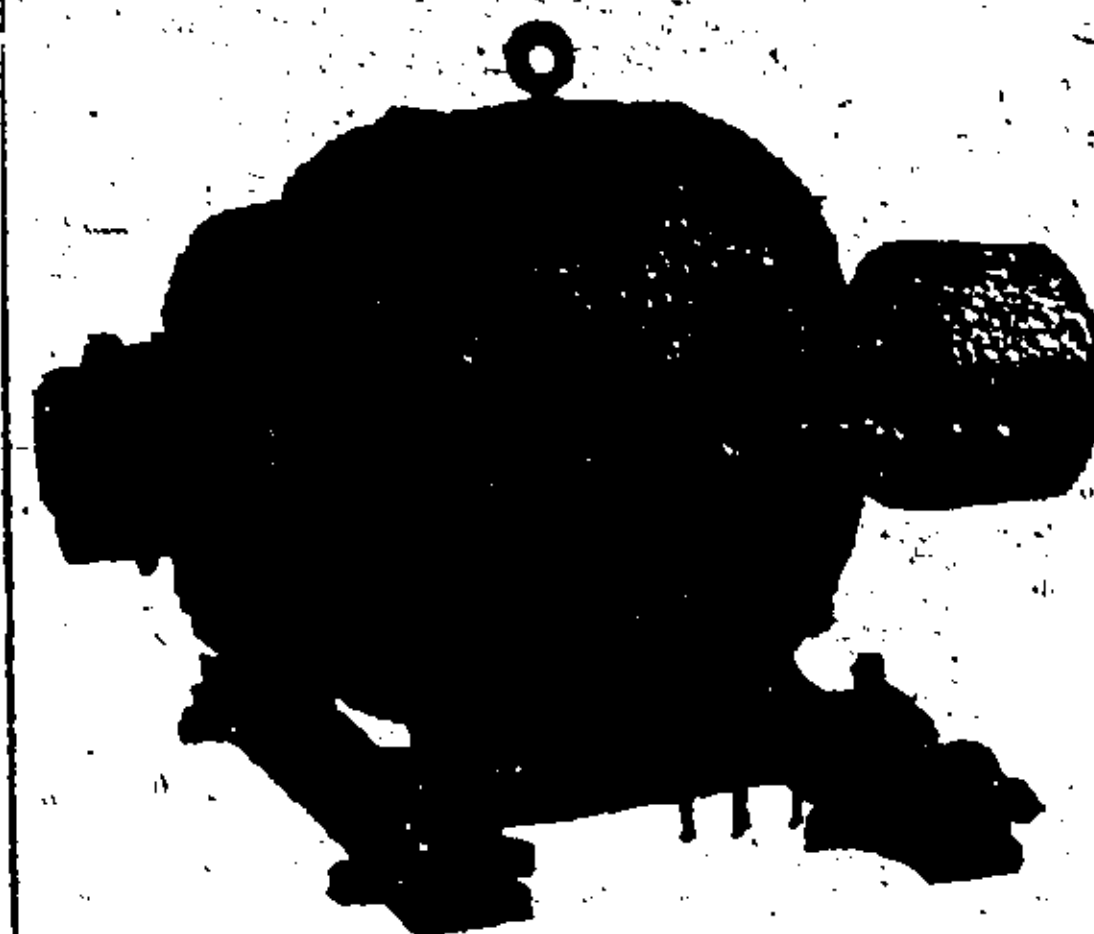
London, December 19th.
The Daily Telegraph states that the withdrawal of British troops from Italy has begun.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE.

London, December 20th.
The interim reports of the Royal Commission on Agriculture have been published. The Majority Report is signed by twelve members and the Minority Report recommends that the minimum prices of wheat, barley and oats, grown in Britain, be guaranteed by the State, the producer having an unrestricted market but the State retaining control of prices in the event of a national emergency.

The Minority Report disagrees with the continuance of the policy of guaranteed prices of cereals.

WAGNER ELECTRIC MOTORS & TRANSFORMERS.



B. W. TYPE
2 or 3 PHASE
Wagner Motor



WAGNER ELEC. CO.,
POLE TYPE
Transformer

SOUTH CHINA AGENTS:—

UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

13 CHATER ROAD.

WARNING

It has come to our notice that a certain JAPANESE firm in TOKYO is offering for sale in China preparations of its own manufacture under the name of

"VASELINE"

The name "VASELINE" is the registered Trade Mark of the CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO. (CONSOLIDATED) of New York, U. S. A., and designates preparations manufactured by that Company only.

Immediate action will be taken against any person offering for sale in China any preparation under the name "VASELINE" which is other than that manufactured by the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. Cons.

MUSTARD & COMPANY.

Sole Distributors of Chesebrough Mfg. Co's. (Cons.)
Products in China and Hongkong.

TELEGRAMS.

THE KING OF ITALY.

Rome, December 22nd.
Signor Nitti, in the Chamber, announced a Bill abrogating the King's right to declare war, make peace, and contract Treaties, all of which will be vested in Parliament.

THE N.C.A.

Mobile, December 21st.

The Navy Dept announces that the trans-Atlantic Flyer, N.C.A. Commander. Read aboard, is many hours overdue on a non-stop flight from Galveston to Mobile.

Later.
The N.C.A. has arrived at Grand Island. She was fogbound.

TROUBLE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, December 19th.
The disquieting news has been officially received from Mesopotamia that Arab forces still occupy Dhazezir. Bedouins are camped in the neighbourhood. Turkish and Arab troops are marching down the Euphrates towards Bagdad.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Aha! Someone Has Been Playing Hookey!

BY BLOSSER

THE MERCURY GARAGE



AT YOUR SERVICE
QUALITY

Promptness Moderate Prices
Our reputation has been built up on the above three essentials and we are constantly endeavoring to improve our service.



VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Kalomo	B. L.	Dec. 27
Dongola	P. & O.	Dec. 27
Van Waerwyck	J. C. J. L.	Dec. 27
Durban	N. Y. K.	Dec. 29
Arabia	M. S. K.	Dec. 31
Ecuador	P. M. Co.	Dec. 31
West Cajoot S. & D.	1st Half Jan.	
Wawona	A. L.	Jan. 2
Edmore	A. L.	Jan. 2
Kashgar	P. & O.	Jan. 2
Chicago	M. S. K.	Jan. 2
Monte Carlo	C. P. O. S.	Jan. 3
Sumatra	M. S. K.	Jan. 4
Tokushima	N. Y. K.	Jan. 4
Knight Templar	B. L.	Jan. 5
Arabian Prince	S. T. Co.	Jan. 8
West Inskip	P. M. Co.	Jan. 8
Kitano	M. S. K.	Jan. 9
West Hepburn	R. D. Co.	Jan. 10
Dunera	P. & O.	Jan. 13
Taiyuan	B. & S.	Jan. 13
E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	Jan. 14
Grace D.	R. D. Co.	Jan. 15
Shinyo	M. T. K. K.	Jan. 15
Oanfa	B. L.	Jan. 15
Icoanum	A. L.	Jan. 20
St. Francis	B. L.	Jan. 20
Katori	M. S. K.	Jan. 21
E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	Jan. 22
Siberia	M. T. K. K.	Jan. 23
St. Albans	P. & O.	Jan. 25
West Conob	P. M. Co.	Jan. 26
Colombia	P. M. Co.	Jan. 28
Atrous	B. L.	Jan. 28
China	C. M. Co.	Jan. 31
Penang	M. S. K.	Jan. 31
Borneo	M. S. K.	Jan. 31
Nikko	M. S. K.	Jan. 31
Tayama	M. S. K.	Jan. 31
Africa	D. & Co. B.	Feb. 2
Suwa	M. S. K.	Feb. 2
Persia	M. T. K. K.	Feb. 3
Changsha	B. & S.	Feb. 7
Ariosto	B. L.	Feb. 10
Eastern	P. & O.	Feb. 11
Matoppo	B. L.	Feb. 15
Korea	M. T. K. K.	Feb. 23
Venezuela	P. M. Co.	Feb. 25
Tenyo	M. T. K. K.	Mar. 11

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Arratoon	A. P. & O.	Dec. 23
Fooshing	J. M. Co.	Dec. 27
Takasang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 27
Hinsang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 27
Yingchow	B. & S.	Dec. 27
Loongsang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 27
Wakamatsu	M. S. K.	Dec. 28
Kaiji	M. S. K.	Dec. 28
Kueichow	B. & S.	Dec. 29
Namsang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 30
Taming	B. & S.	Dec. 30
Dunera	P. & O.	Dec. 30
Kamo	M. S. K.	Dec. 30
Tenshin	M. S. K.	Dec. 30
Huichow	B. & S.	Dec. 30
Wosang	J. M. Co.	Dec. 30
Keishin	M. S. K.	Dec. 31
Shisen	M. S. K.	Dec. 31
Sangola	P. & O.	Dec. 31
Iehang	B. & S.	Jan. 1
Laisang	J. M. Co.	Jan. 1
Titaroom	J. C. J. L.	Jan. 1
Sosho	M. S. K.	Jan. 2
Coaxet	A. L.	Jan. 2
Haiching	D. L. Co.	Jan. 2
Hangsang	J. M. Co.	Jan. 2
Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	Jan. 5
Aki	M. S. K.	Jan. 16
Jiam	M. S. K.	Jan. 16
Tamno	M. S. K.	Jan. 16

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Lopeng Kwongtaicheung, Queen's Road Central, from Shanghai.

Kianshong, from Amoy.

Yingwo, Westpoint, from Shanghai.

Keechang, from Shanghai.

Gelpke, Care Victoria, from Kobe.

Sinenghin, Des Voeux Central, from Amoy.

Major Billiers Coupon, Re-transmitted, from Yokohama, from Victoria B. C.

Katojuchi Captain, Burongan Maru, via Hongkong, from Tokohashi.

Yuenyuchang, from Shanghai.

Matatoti, from Osaka.

Kakiage, from Osaka.

Nagase, from Osaka.

Tawawchiew, from Amoy.

Choycheungkuk Steward, of Steamer Chinon c/o Yeechan Store, from Amoy.

Maruito, from Osaka.

T. KRING, Superintendent, Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong—

Fernandez, from London.

Cay, from Bombay.

Ramelbonco, from Manchester.

Hendrick, from San Francisco.

Holliday, from New York.

Idekengo, from Keelung.

Innaminka, from Saigon.

Corhongco, from London.

Westall, from Sydney.

Zohakhan, Sergeant, Dogger Police, from Singapore.

D. de H. FARRANT, Superintendent, Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"BADENIA"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godowns on and after 23rd December.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st December, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 14th January, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1919.

RONINKLUKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From BELAWAN DELI.

PENANG, SINGAPORE.

The Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 29th December will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns where they will be examined on the 29th December at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & D'Ugla.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd Decem r, 1919.

LONG-DISTANCE WIRELESS.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT.

The re-opening of the Marconi Company's wireless station at Poldhu for the purpose of long-distance communication to ships at sea is a matter of some importance to the commercial world, for it removes yet another of the handicaps which have penalised the British commercial interests during the several months since the signing of the armistice.

Poldhu, we (J. of C.) learn, is by no means the Marconi Company's most powerful transmitting station. It is, however, much more powerful than any other British land station conducting a service with ships at sea, and by reason of its situation on the Cornish Coast is particularly useful for the transmission of messages to vessels on the crowded Transatlantic routes. Its sphere of influence is 1,500 miles—this being the night range, and for the present, at any rate, the Poldhu service is limited to the night hours.

It is a puzzling fact, for which the limitation of human imagination appear to provide the only explanation, that whereas wireless messages from ships at sea to addresses on terra firma are not quite commonplace, the traffic from land stations to ships is much lighter. The traveller on a ship isolated from the world of affairs finds play for his imagination in a wireless message to home or office, but the man in the city appears to forget, with but remarkably few exceptions, that his partner crossing the Atlantic is still "within reach."

In reality few if any passengers on the great ocean routes are ever "out of reach," so far as wireless messages are concerned, provided proper steps are taken to secure their transmission. The first essential in these days, when strikes and lock-outs are playing such havoc with the sailings, is to gain an approximate idea of the position of the ship at the moment of sending the radiogram. If the message is to a vessel in the Atlantic within 200 miles of the coast of the United Kingdom the radio-telegram may be forwarded through any Post Office or the offices of the Marconi Company. It must bear the name of the addressee, the ship and the wireless station through which it is to be transmitted. The position of the ship will indicate which wireless station mentioned in the Post Office guide is most likely to establish communication. Should the ship be more than 200 miles away from Ireland and less than 1,500 miles from these shores, then the Marconi service via Poldhu is the proper route. In this case the address should include the name of the ship and "Poldhu."

Finally, in connection with this Atlantic wireless service, there is the question of communication with ships approaching the American seaboard. No arrangements have yet been officially concluded between the United States for retransmitting to ships on the western side of the Atlantic messages originating in the United Kingdom. The Marconi Company, however, are able to fill the gap in the case of the North Atlantic by the facilities they possess for retransmitting through their station at Cape Race and other wireless stations on the Canadian and United States Atlantic seaboard. Messages intended for such treatment should be handed in at the Marconi Company's office and not at a Post Office.

There is also the interesting business of sending wireless messages to ships in distant waters. Here again the approximate position of the ship should be first ascertained from the owners.

DIRT LONGONERS BREATHE.

200 TONS OF SOLID MATTER SUSPENDED.

"The air of London is at its best in the early hours of the morning—between mid-night and 6 o'clock."

That is one of the interesting conclusions arrived at by Dr. J. S. Owens, hon. secretary to the Advisory Committee of the Meteorological Office on Atmospheric Pollution, who has just fitted up on the sixth floor of a Victoria-street building an ingenious instrument of his own invention for recording the amount of dirt present in the air.

The instrument is really an air-filtering machine actuated by clockwork. A disc of white blotting paper is made to revolve and every hour two litres of air are drawn through it. The filtered dirt is then shown as a little circle of grey—varying in depth of shade with the state of the atmosphere.

Discs taken during the week-end fog showed clearly how it varied. Every day the clearest hours were between midnight and 6 a.m. and the air was dirtiest between 11 a.m. and noon. "This proves," said Dr. Owens, "that dirty London fogs are due to imperfect combustion of coal."

Another point made clear by the discs is that though the air in London is never really clean, it is very much cleaner in summer than in winter. Discs taken by Dr. Owens on an experimental machine during the summer showed only the faintest traces of dirt. Discs taken in the country showed no trace.

CLEANER IN SUMMER.

"Unquestionably," said Dr. Owens, "London is a healthier place in summer than in winter. The dirt-laden fogs of the winter are specially harmful to people with any throat or lung weakness. Fog is heavily laden with tar, sulphurous acid, and sulphuric acid. Buildings are corroded by it, and plants killed. The imperfect combustion of coal, which produces so unhealthy a state of things, is also very wasteful."

I calculate that when the fog was at its worst during the week-end there were about 200 tons of solid matter suspended over London. All that should have been burnt, but instead it was being inhaled by Londoners at the rate of 1-18th grain of dirt every two hours."

"This may not seem a great deal," added Dr. Owens, "but when you breathe it hour after hour and day after day it is quite enough."

As in the absence of an Imperial chain of wireless stations, the messages will have to be sent to the nearest coastal wireless station by cable, some allowance may have to be made for the time required for the cable transmission between England and this distant station. If the time is great the movement of the ship will have also to be taken into calculation and a fresh coastal wireless station selected. The task, which is more complex at this moment than it is likely to be in the future is well worth essaying when matters of great importance have to be dealt with.

The exchange of commercial wireless messages between passenger ships is by no means unusual, and instances are on record where in cases of great emergency passengers have been able to change ships and routes in mid-ocean. Now that civil aviation is revealing numerous instances where expense is nothing compared with promptitude and speed, the shipping companies may find it profitable to regularly provide for such emergencies as maritime wireless now make possible.

VICAR THRASHED BY GRAVEDIGGER.

CHASED OVER A STILE AND HIT SENSELESS.

How a Sussex agricultural labourer thrashed his vicar and complained that he was "living on the parish and doing nothing," was described to the Chichester magistrates recently.

East Marden, a remote parish on the borders of Sussex and Hampshire, was the scene where Rev. John Francis had charge of two small parishes.

According to the evidence in an assault charge against Henry Herbert Cox, Mr. Francis was going home one Sunday afternoon from a service when, down a side lane, he saw approaching him Cox, with whom he had had differences.

Mr. Francis is a small man, and he admitted that he was afraid of Cox, who, he said, had a stick in each hand. The vicar's dog was following him, and the first sign of trouble was a howl from the animal, which the clergyman thought was struck by Cox.

To avoid trouble the vicar made haste to get over a stile into an adjoining field, and then for the first time spoke to Cox, asking him why he was following. The man tried to strike him, Mr. Francis said, with the sticks, one of which the vicar secured, and then turned to run across the field.

He felt a blow on the back of his head, which knocked him senseless, and when he recovered consciousness he was lying in a ditch, with his artificial teeth in his hand, and Cox over him. Mrs. Cox was trying to drag her husband away.

Witness shouted for help, and neighbours came. He was able to get home, but was too badly hurt to take the service that evening.

Mr. Francis denied calling Cox a "scoundrel," or threatening to get him sent to Lewes Gaol for 12 months.

Cox declared that the vicar had assaulted him before.

"You mean to say Mr. Francis is the bruiser of East Marden? Is he a prizefighter?" asked the prosecuting solicitor.

Cox: He is no good to anyone. People don't like him.

His assailant anyone else? "Pretty nearly everyone else in the parish."

On one occasion Mr. Francis, he said, went to him as he was digging a grave. He wanted it six inches deeper, and when witness declined the vicar said he would put him out of the churchyard and that he would not bury the body.

Cox denied striking the dog, and said that Mr. Francis came for him first with his umbrella.

This was denied by the vicar, who called corroborative evidence, including defendant's next-door neighbour.

Cox was fined 40s. or a month's hard labour, and a cross-summons for assault was dismissed.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BAYONET.

At a recent meeting of the Hants County Education Committee, Labour representatives opposed an allowance of 10s. per annum to 90 county scholars belonging to cadet corps, with £1 for camp attendance, on the ground that these grants encouraged militarism. Mr. Singleton, said bayonet exercises were part of the training, and this was designed to bring out, not the best qualities, but the brute spirit. The Mayor of Basingstoke supported a motion to refer the matter back, declaring that the allowances were contrary to the League of Nations, but the motion was lost by a large majority.

NOTICES.

FRENCH STORE

FRENCH BREAD

The Leading Bread in The Colony

The undersigned beg to inform the Public in Kowloon that from the 1st December henceforth our assistants will distribute bread in Kowloon between 6.30 to 7.30 a.m. daily. All customers who wish to have "French Bread" are requested to register their names and addresses at The French Store.

THE FRENCH STORE.

For your Infant or Invalid

Benger's Food is appetizing and delicious. Even the milk used to prepare it is made lighter and easier to digest. In the tin one food may look like another, but there the resemblance of any other food to Benger's ends.



while being prepared becomes blended into a creamy cream by a gentle first process of digestion, self-contained in the Food. To this, and to its great nutritive power, Benger's owes its unique position as "the Food the Doctor orders."

From an M.D. MED. PRESS. "I am a Specialist in Diseases in Children, and am using Benger's Food exclusively in my practice." Benger's Food is sold in tin by Chemists, etc., everywhere. Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.), BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG.

1814 ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS. 1914

JOHN HADDON

AND CO.

Export and Import Agents

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders, Storekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce.

Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

BANK CREDITS ARRANGED. CASE ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

JOHN HADDON

AND CO.

Colonial Merchants and Produce Agents.

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom Thought He Had a Good Excuse.

BY ALLMAN.



NOTICES.

MORJON Brand APPLES

Direct from
Wenatchee Orchards
JUST ARRIVED

Per
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
THEY TASTE THE BEST
ASK FOR THE MORJON BRAND
SEE THAT THE YELLOW LABEL
IS ON THE BOX.

On Sale at
LANE CRAWFORD'S
WISEMAN LTD.
AND ALL FIRST CLASS CHINESE
SHOPS.

CONNELL BROS. CO.

YOUR TELEPHONE!

THE OPERATORS AT CENTRAL ARE READY
TO SUPPLY YOU WITH QUICK SERVICE;
HELP THEM AND YOURSELF BY OBSERVING
THE FOLLOWING SIMPLE RULES:—

WHEN CALLING, SPEAK SLOWLY AND
DISTINCTLY WHEN GIVING YOUR NUMBERS
TO THE OPERATORS.

EMPHASIZE THE FIVES AND THE NINES
WHEN ANSWERING. ANSWER PROMPTLY
AND SAY WHO YOU ARE.

DON'T LET YOUR COOLIE ANSWER FOR YOU.

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC
COMPANY LIMITED.

LA FAVORITE

LATEST PARISIEN CREATIONS
EVENING DRESSES, AFTERNOON
GOWNS, SMART COSTUMES &
SPORTING APPAREL.

LA FAVORITE
9 Beaconsfield Arcade.

FOR RELIABILITY

Our drugs are guaranteed fresh and pure.

TRY

All prescriptions receive the personal attention of
our fully qualified European Dispensers.

THE PHARMACY

22, Queen's Road Central. Tel. 345.

JUST ARRIVED

A Large Quantity of
FILET, CROCHET, & other kinds of Hand-made
Laces. Swarovski Drawn-thread Work, Embroideries,
Underwear & other Fancy Goods for Ladies.

Best Quality. Latest Designs. Reasonable Price.
Inspection cordially invited.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.
Tel. No. 580. 14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

NOTICE.

DO YOU SUFFER
FROM ANY SIGN OF BLOOD DISEASE?
Clarke's Blood Mixture
WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1884.
The Undersigned AGENTS
for the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
H. M. H. NEMAZEE.

From BOMBAY & SINGAPORE.
The Steamer
"INNAMINCA"
having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo by her
are hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 27th
inst., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be
examined. Claims against the
steamer must be presented within
30 days of arrival otherwise they
will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be
effected in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
Agent.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1919.

STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE

"BRAVECOEUR."

having arrived, from Seattle via
ports, on December 23rd, 1919,
consignees are hereby notified
that their cargo is being landed
at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra-hazardous godowns
of the Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, and stored at con-
signees' risk.
Consignees of cargo must pro-
duce an Import Permit signed
by the Superintendent of Imports
& Exports Hongkong, before
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged cargo is to be left in the
Godowns where it will be
examined at 10 a.m. on Decem-
ber 30th, 1919, by the Company's
surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael &
Clarke.

All claims must be presented
within thirty days of the steam-
er's arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized. No claims
will be recognized after the goods
have left the Godowns, and cargo
undelivered on and after Decem-
ber 30th, 1919, will be subject to
rent.

No fire insurance whatever
will be effected.
Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignatures immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.
Agents.

1st floor, Powell's Building,
12, Des Voeux Road, Ch.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1919.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.
TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS
Every 15 min.
12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.
1.15 a.m. to 2.15 a.m.
2.30 a.m. to 3.30 a.m.
3.45 a.m. to 4.45 a.m.
5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.
6.15 a.m. to 7.15 a.m.
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NOTICES.

THE LEADER.



IN TURKISH CIGARETTES.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

THE SINCERE COMPANY, LTD.
NEW ARRIVALS

Woollen Underwear
Travelling Rugs
Leather & Woollen Gloves
Football Stockings
Mufflers &
Over Coatings.

Tel. Nos. 1967-8.

TELEGRAMS.

THE LANDRU CASE.

Paris, December 19th.

A sensational development has taken place in the Landru case. His wife, who recently initiated proceedings for divorce, and his eldest son have been arrested on charges of receiving stolen property and forgery. It is alleged that his wife received money, jewels and furniture belonging to Landru's victims and profited by the realisation of the fortune of the victim, the widow Buisson. The wife, it is alleged, posed as Madame Buisson in the presence of the banker while Landru simultaneously posed as brother-in-law of Buisson, both signing the transfer of Buisson's securities. The wife, it is alleged, acted similarly in order to withdraw the bank deposits of the other victims.

GALLANT AVIATORS
HONOURED.

London, December 22nd. The aviators, Capt. Ross Smith and his brother, have been awarded Knightships of the British Empire.

EXTREMISTS FROM
AMERICA.

New York, December 21st. Two hundred and forty-nine extremists have embarked on their way to Soviet Russia.

THE ALIEN'S BILL.

London, December 20th. The House of Commons has concurred with the House of Lords' amendments to the Aliens' Bill made on December 10th.

POST OFFICE.

INWARD MAILS.

Europe (via Negapatam)—Per METHVEN, 27th Dec.
Straits—Per TOYO M., 27th Dec.
Japan—Per KAWACHI MARU, 28th Dec.
Bombay—Per TENSIN M., 29th Dec.
U. S. A. Canada and Shanghai—Per MONTEAGLE, 29th Dec.
Straits—Per SANGOLA, 30th Dec.
Straits—Per KEISHIN M., 31st Dec.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 28th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—Per KALJO M., 28th Dec., 9 a.m.

Japan via Moji, and Seattle—Per MALAY MARU, 28th Dec., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 29TH DECEMBER.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per KUEICHO, 29th Dec., 8 a.m.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 29th Dec., 8.30 a.m.

Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 29th Dec., 4.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 30TH DECEMBER.
Macao—Per SUI TAI, 30th Dec., 8.30 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per KAMO M., 30th Dec., 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per HUICHO, 30th Dec., 11 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 30th Dec., 2 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 30th Dec., 4.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 31st Dec., 8.30 a.m.

Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 31st Dec., 4.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 1ST JANUARY.
Macao—Per SUI TAI, 1st Jan., 8.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per HUICHO, 1st Jan., 11 a.m.

Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 1st Jan., 4.30 p.m.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 22nd Nov. and is expected here on the 29th Dec.

The Pacific Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of cable advice from its Shanghai Office to the effect that the s.s. ECUADOR, Voyage 16 Out, left that Port on the 18th inst., for Manila, and may be expected at this Port on or about December 28th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. IYO MARU (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 29th Nov., and is expected here on the 7th Jan.

The N. Y. F. s.s. TENSIN M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct, on the 6th Dec. and is expected here on the Dec. 29th.

The Ben L. s.s. BENLAWERS from Antwerp, Middlesbrough and London, left Singapore for this port on 18th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 25th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KEISHIN M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 18th Dec., and is expected here on the 31st Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. ATSUTA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 13th Dec., and is expected here on the 19th Jan.

The R. M. S. METHVEN leaves Singapore, 19th Dec., and is due at Hongkong on 27th Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TANGOM (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 19th Dec. and is expected here on the 23rd Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYO MARU No. 2 (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 18th Dec. and is expected here on the 27th Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YAMAGATA MARU (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 17th Dec., and is expected here on the 4th Jan.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TENSIN M. (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 25th Dec.

The P. & O. s.s. ARRATON APCAR left Moji for this Port on the 20th inst. at p.m. and is due here on the 24th inst. at about p.m.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN from Hongkong on the 19th Nov. arrived Vancouver on the 10th December.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SADMARU (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 22nd Dec., and is expected here on the 25th Dec.

The P. & O. s.s. SANGOLA left Singapore for this Port on the 22nd inst. at 7 a.m. and is due here on the 30th inst. at about noon.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAWACHI MARU (Calcutta Line) left Moji for this port on the 23rd Dec. and is expected here on the 28th Dec.

V.C. WON IN RUSSIA.

The King has approved of the award of the Victoria Cross to late 133002 Sergeant Samuel George Pearce, M.M., 45th Bat. Royal Fusiliers (Mildura, Australia) for most conspicuous bravery, devotion to duty, and self-sacrifice during the operation against the enemy battery position north of Emtea (North Russia) on Aug. 29. Sergeant Pearce cut his way through the enemy barbed wire under very heavy machine-gun and rifle fire and cleared a way for the troops to enter the battery position. Seeing that a blockhouse was harassing our advance and causing us casualties, he charged the blockhouse single-handed, killing the occupants with bombs. He met his death a minute later and it was due to him that the position was carried with so few casualties.

NOTICE



MITSUBISHI SHON
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND

EXPORTS.
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KANAKA, SHINKEI, KAMITAMADA, NISA,
AND OTSUKA COAL MINES.

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ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS
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HOTELS.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOME LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 273. Telegraphic Address: “VICTORIA”
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE
VICTORIA

TO-NIGHT'S
CAPITAL BILL

“THE BISHOP'S EMERALDS.”

Featuring VIRGINIA PEARSON.
A DRAMATIC STORY OF ENGLISH LIFE.

MATINEES:

TO-DAY
at 4.30 p.m.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
“A DOG'S LIFE”
CHILDREN'S RAFFLE
at 1 p.m.

BOXING DAY
at 2.15 & 5 p.m.
BESSIE LOVE
IN
“CAROLYN OF
THE CORNERS”

SATURDAY
LAST EPISODE OF
“THE TIGER'S TRAIL.”

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

To-day at 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15

To-morrow at 6 & 9.15

LAST PERFORMANCES

OF



AT

THE CORONET.

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,
HOTEL MANSIONS,
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

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J. H. TAGGART,
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EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

THE CARLTON HOTEL

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Place and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 45 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine, Bureaus, Clean, Modern.

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PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.

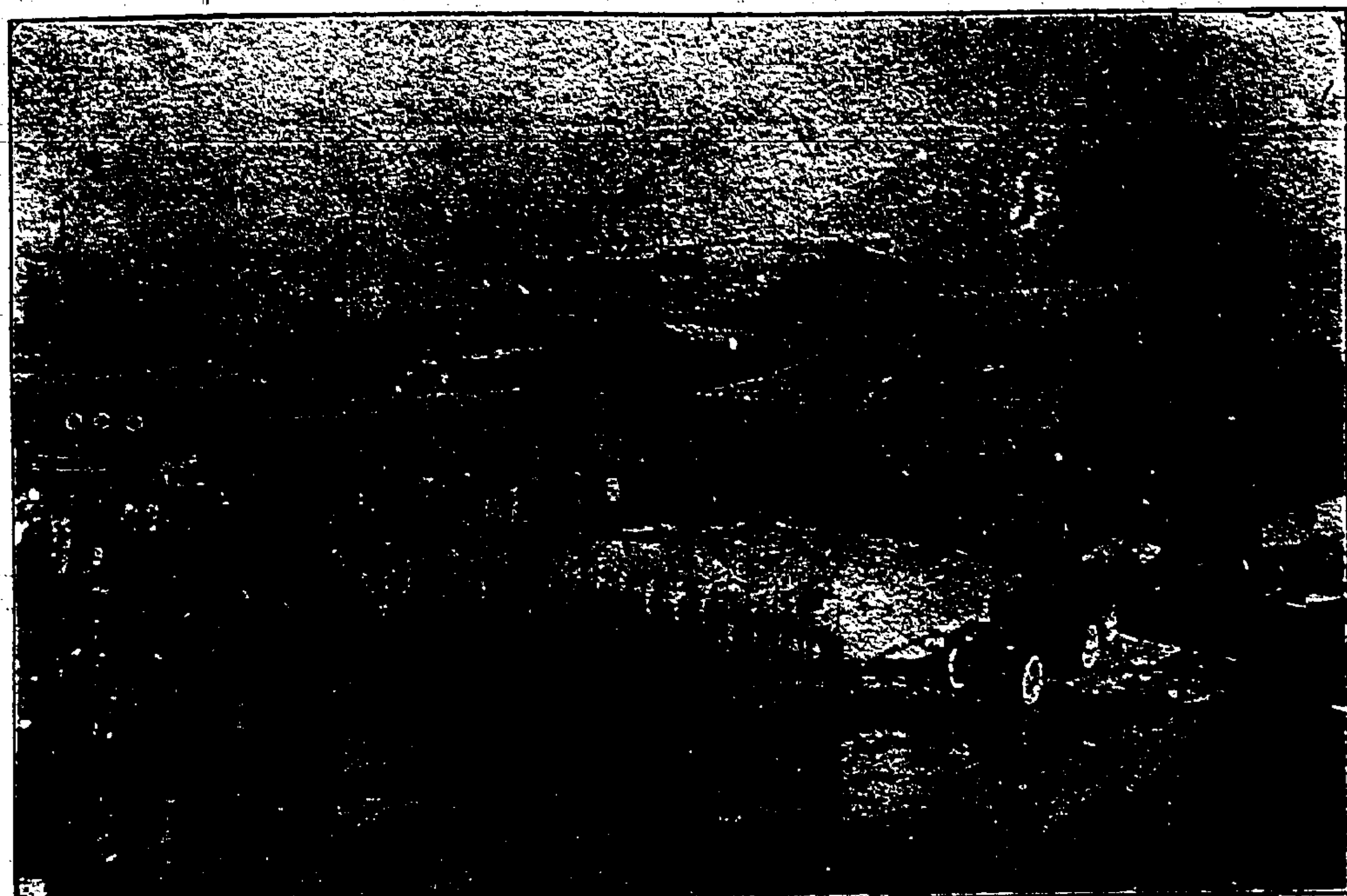


Photo: Mee Cheong.

Official landing at Blake Pier of Vice-Admiral Horiuchi.



The above illustration shows four students from Canton who have been sent by the British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd., to Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, for a four years' course of education. On their return to China these students will be offered positions in the Company, which is defraying all expenses of education, travelling, living, clothing and recreation. It was the Company's intention to send two of the above students to England for education, but owing to the difficulty of securing passages and the present overcrowded state of the English public schools it was decided to send all four students to America.



Mrs. Woods and her twin daughters Doris (left) and Aileen (right). This photo was taken when the twins, who are at present in Hongkong, were one year old.



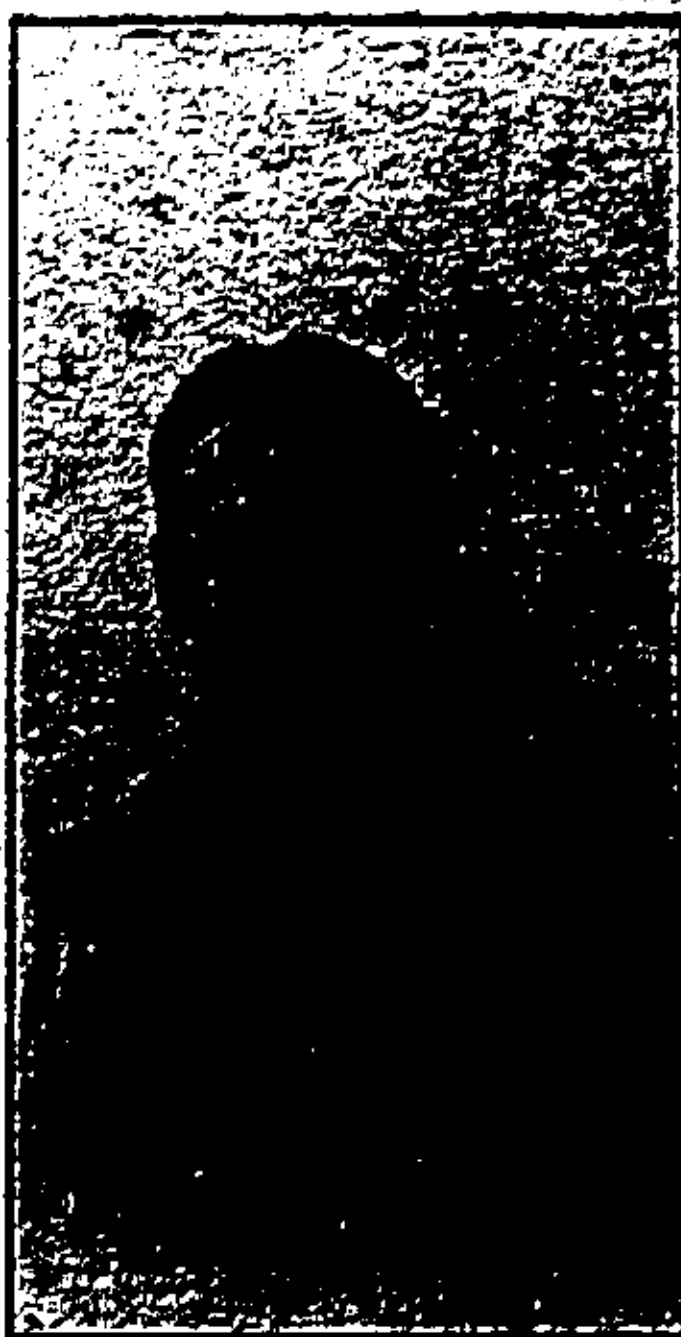
Photo: Mee Cheong.

Flashlight group taken at the wedding of Mr. E. E. Brown and Miss Hermione Elizabeth Rohr.



Photo: Tientsin Press.

After the heavy snowstorm at Chefoo on November 18th.



The late Warder Speed, who was murdered in Victoria Gaol by escaping Chinese convicts.

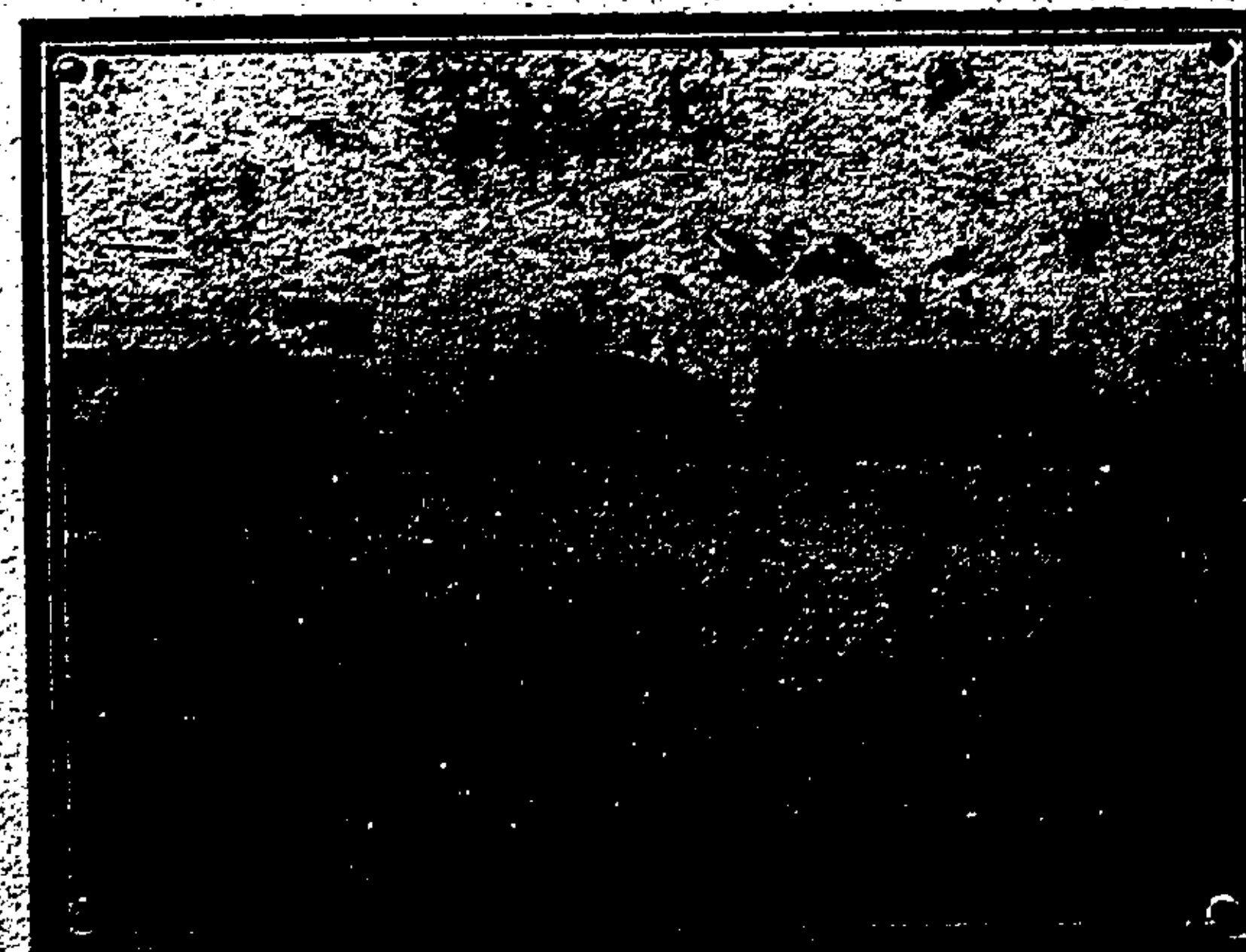


Photo: Tientsin Press.

Another view after the recent snowstorm at Chefoo.



“EMBASSY” No. 77 CIGARETTES



MADE FROM THE FINEST GRADE OF VIRGINIA LEAF.

UNIFORMITY OF QUALITY HAS MADE
“**EMBASSY**” ONE OF THE MOST
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THE WORLD.